BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 112 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
16th July	"DELTA" *	8,097
23rd "	"NARKUNDA"*	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.	"CALEDONIA"	7,372
13th "	"NOVARA"	6,850
20th "	"MANTUA"*	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,956
10th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
17th "	"A steamer	
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"CHINA"	7,952
8th "	"PLASS"	7,346
15th "	"MOREA"	10,890
22nd "	"MALWA"*	10,941
29th "	"DELTA"	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

"MARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
20th July	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August..	"SOUDAN"*	To " " " "
	(* Through steamer from London)	
29th June	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	"MALWA"	
23rd Sept.	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July "HUGHLI" Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
9th July	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct.
11th "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
16th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 127

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks.
Canadian Leader	5 0	in August	Montreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	3rd July	14th July
Bushu Maru	— —	14th July	24th July
Kosedo Maru	N. Yanagi	25rd July	5th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	6th August	16th August

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th "
Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Akai.	4668	9th "	16th "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd "	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
M. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,090,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 227.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,75,15
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 3,30,79,89
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 2,21,11,50

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 29, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 42, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hengkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
H. M. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullunda	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,156

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
P. PANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 69, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7A, FORT STREET BOMBAY
BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5705. KHOSLA & CO. Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

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According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1871.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,90,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
609, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta
Agency Appointments Invited

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sports & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium In India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp Police Chowkie Null Bazar.
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the Journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for Up-Country. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 5096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9973

WANTED—Two CERTIFIED AUDITORS to audit Mill accounts quarterly at Amalner. Apply PRATAP MILLS OFFICE, 57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R764

WANTED AT ONCE—Trained Gujarati LADY TEACHERS for Lokmanya Tilak Kanyashala. Apply PRINCIPAL, Minerwa Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R776

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Account work for F Ward District Congress Committee, knowing Marathi and Gujrathi. See personally between 8 to 9 a.m. (S. T.), to Mr. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, at Matunga near G. I. P Rly. Station.
A R777

WANTED—Influential educated and respectable INDIANS to sell shares of a sound limited concern on substantial commission and salary of Rs. 100 per mensem to start with. Only men who can guarantee business after convincing themselves of the soundness of the concern should apply to Box No. 6026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10032

WANTED—A qualified and well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MIDWIFE for the Islami Zenana Dispensary Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to SHETH HAJI ABDUL HAJI HUSSEN Vice President Islami Zenana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar.
A R737

WANTED—GRADUATES with either the diploma of Secondary teachers' Training College, Bombay, or the secondary teacher's certificate on a salary of Rs. 70—5—100 per month with the usual temporary and Provisional allowance to work as English teachers in the Ahmedabad Municipal Vernacular schools. The appointment for the present will be on probation for six months. Apply before 1st August, 1921, to the Chairman schools Committee, Ahmedabad Municipality, (Sd.) B. P. THAKORE, Chairman, Schools Committee.
A C9988

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class for the Dhulia City Municipality. Candidates who have passed the B. Hy. Examination or who are medical graduates of the Bombay University having passed the sanitary Surveyor's examination and the special course of instruction at the Parel Laboratory in Bacteriology, Parasitology, Infection Immunity and Disinfection, need only apply. The pay of the post will be Rs. 150—10—300 with cycle allowance of Rs. 15 per month. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia, City Municipality. Dhulia, 7th July, 1921.
A C1014

WANTED—(1) CHIEF ESTIMATOR for Engineering Works, must be able to work out Costs of jobs in Foundry, Machine and Fitting Shops, Carpentry and Machine Saw Mill, Locomotive and Boiler repairs. Must be an intelligent man having all-round experience and up-to-date information of the markets and the prices of materials. Salary Rs. 250, rising Rs. 25 yearly to Rs. 300. (2) DESIGNOR having ability to make original designs of all sorts of jobs in Carpentry and General Engineering Works. Salary Rs. 250, rising Rs. 25 yearly to Rs. 300. Apply stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
A Ct015

WANTED—A competent man for the post of MANAGER of a big Swadeshi Stores. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1020

WANTED—A TYPIST, one who has worked in a Solicitors' Office preferred. Apply in writing with testimonials stating salary required, to the RECEIVER, HIGH COURT, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R10039

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R788

WANTED—An experienced LL.B. or High Court PLEADER for the post of Sar Nyayadhish in a Native State in Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 100. Apply sharp to Box No. 6013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10003

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 5042, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9841

WANTED for Architects firm in Bombay 1 HEAD CLERK, knowing Correspondence, 1 CASHIER, 1 BILL CLERK, 1 DESPATCH and FILE CLERK. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 6003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R759

WANTED—A full-time GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT. Previous experience of ornamental and pleasure; fruit and flower gardens essential. Knowledge of laying out unnecessary. Apply giving full particulars and stating terms and references to Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibag, P. O., Ahmedabad.
A R10033

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SALESMAN for a Spinning and Weaving Mills. Only men with good experience in line need apply. Write stating full particulars as to age, previous experience, and least salary expected, with copies of testimonials to Box No 5082, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A C9941

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE to work as a Superintendent and to teach the grand-daughters of Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. A trained lady would be preferred. Pay upto Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Boarding and lodging free. Apply to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Bhopal State.
A C9991

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Application must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padranna, Gorakhpore.
A C9874

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS for securing motor overhauling painting and all kind of repair work. Good salary, commission and excellent prospects. Only competent in Motor work should apply with testimonials to THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, off Jacob Circle.
A R747

WANTED for a Native State, a LADY GRADUATE as a Tutoress for a Princess on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. with free quarters, and also a GOVERNESS with fair knowledge of nursing and English to take care of children in Palace on a salary of Rs. 100 p.m. with free boarding and lodging. Hindu ladies preferred. Apply personally to Mr. RANCHHORDAS TRIKAMJI JIVANDAS, "Dhun Villa" Versova, via Andheri (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) between 8 and 12 a.m.
A R762

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy. The policy combines free medical aid and accident compensation, with ordinary life assurance. Profits guaranteed at 50 per cent. Handsome agency terms and exclusive districts to gentlemen who can introduce business. Apply HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Maclagan Road, Lahore.
A C9993

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED TUITIONS in Urdoo, English, Persian and School subjects by an Aligarh B.A. student. Several years' teaching experience. Good references. Belongs to a noble family. Apply to Box No. 60117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R780

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT during spare time by energetic young man, well acquainted with general office routine and Typewriting Accounts and Correspondence. Apply Box No 6020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R784

A Distinguished double-graduate with first class B.A. honours, and brilliant University career, and who has taught College classes in English and Sanskrit, seeks TUITIONS or half-time service. Apply Box No. 6018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R782

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET.—Plot 64 for CHRISTIANS and others. Plot 65 for HINDUS. Rent moderate, Electric Light, near Chamar Bag, Post Office, PAREL.
C R731

TO LET—Strictly for Vegetarian Hindoos, one floor, well ventilated. Well suited to Hindoo habit. Rent Rs. 175. Apply K. T. DONGRE & CO., Pepire Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
C R735

TO LET—Fully furnished upper storey BUNGALOW with 5 bed rooms, hall, dining room, out-houses, stables, etc., for Poona Season at end of Wellesley Road. Rent Rs. 4,500. For further particulars apply to B. A. WADIA, 45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort
C R746

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 83, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds. Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C (illegible)

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Kirkee, Aundh Road, 5 minutes' walk from the station, near Public Garden, River View. Two newly built bungalows. Apply to Box No. 6023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R787

TO BE LET—Gowalia Tank, Forjett Street, Crown Mansion, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within.
C R650

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two first class COLLIERIES and 1,500 bighas Virgin coal land. For full particulars from S. R. SINHA and Co., 43, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta
G R9997

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

FOR SALE—MAXWELL CAR, 1919 Model, in perfect running order. Apply WALMER & CO., 11, Hummum Street, next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
JA R793

FOR SALE—BUICK SIX, perfect running order, Rs. 5,500 or near offer. Write ABDULLA BUMBLY, Sarafally House, Arab Lane, Grant Road.
JA R789

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for expert or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired.

For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—Messrs. C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 6, Barrow Road, Bode House, Colaba, Bombay. Tel. No. 2880.
JA B 9776

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINARY, Recently Received consignment of Brand new Tradles cuttings, Numberings, etc. Prices astonishingly low. Rare opportunity write to-day. TAPADIA & Co., 36, Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay.
R749

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE (1) KEY TO SUCCESS, (2) HOME TO LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME and (3) PARTICULARS of HOME to GROW RICHES with 300 easy independant and honourable ways of making money. Encloss ½ anna stamp CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
L R 638

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore "t" best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—Two MATRICULATED LADIES to join the Lady Hardinge Medical College on behalf of the Bhopal Darbar. Mohammadan ladies preferred. All reasonable expenses will be borne by the State. Intending candidates should apply to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Bhopal State. They shall have to enter into an agreement to serve the Bhopal State for five years after their success from the College.
M C9992

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A collection of fancy articles of Agate and Cornelian stones, worth about Rs. 1,500. Intending purchasers should call at the office of the DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Custom House, Ballard Road Bombay.
N C1017

FINANCIAL.

RS. 5,000 Required for one year, current market rate of Interest, Security worth double the amount. Write to Box No. 6006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R761

WANTED— CAPITALIST FINANCIER, with 60,000. Apply Box No. 6021, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R735

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 230. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine, ...	125
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2, ...	150
Molle, Visible, Portable, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used, ...	250
L. C. Smith, 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt, ...	275
Oliver 9, Brief, Rebuilt, 275, Policy, ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 240, 275, Brief	280
Remington 11, 225, Brief, 240, Policy, ...	280
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	375
Royal 6, Brief Size, ...	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	200

Ribbons, Carbons, and Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
(illegible)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—OIL CAKES, CASTOR COCOANUT, GROUNDNUT. Quotation on application. Apply Box No. 6019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R783

FOR SALE.—AUTOMATIC PETROL PUMPS, complete with all fittings and 460 gallons tanks (to be installed underground). For price and particular please apply CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
T R781

FOR SALE—MANGALORE TILE and ENGLISH BRICK MANUFACTURING FACTORY. Furnished with Land, well, engine, machinery, quarters, office etc., quite complete. Close to the Railway Station and Bunder. Sale price Rs. 80,000 only. Apply to K. N. S. C/o. Postmaster Raofura, Baroda.
T C9950

11 LBS. parcel delivered A1 William Pears or best Dessert Apples or A1 Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir. Telegrams: Amba.
T R681

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road. SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T C 9754

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.
MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY, Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.
R465

NOTICE.

THE Institution hitherto known as "THE GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS" shall henceforth be named under the style of THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.
All communications should now be addressed in this name.
GOVIND SADASHIV,
Secretary,
Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
July, 1921.
C1019

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Coprv Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or give Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.
C9823

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited per 100 Cub. Ft. for carting or transporting approximately 4,000 Cub. Ft. of sand per day from the Colaba Goods Yard to Colaba Point (the site of the old Lunatic Asylum). The approximate quantity to be carted is 2,30,000 Cub. Ft. Rates should include loading, unloading and stacking. Tenders to be sent in not later than 18th July 1921, to the Executive Engineer, Mechanical District, Matunga.
TA R10009

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

(Medium of instruction—Urdu, English Language—a compulsory subject). Term begins—SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1921.

NOTICE.

ADMISSION to the First and the Third Year Classes will commence from the 30th June, 1921. Applications to reach the College Office by the 16th of July, 1921. Forms of Application to be had of the Head Clerk, College Office. Applications not according to the prescribed form will not be considered.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph D.,
C9868 Principal.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

WANTED—(a) Assistant Professors of (1) English, (2) Indian History, (3) European History, (4) Physics, (5) Chemistry, on Osmania Sicca Rs. 350—25—600.

Qualifications: M.A. or B.A. Honours. (M.Sc. or B.Sc. Honours in case of Science) with experience in teaching College Classes.

(b) Assistant Professor of Urdu language and literature, able to deal with the subject from a critical and historical point of view. Must be well versed in Persian and must possess a good knowledge of Arabic. Knowledge of English language and literature up to the B.A. standard essential and that of Hindi Bhasha very desirable. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

(c) Demonstrators of (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry. Qualifications: B.Sc. with experience. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

All applicants must be able to speak and write good Urdu, as lectures on all subjects except English are delivered in Urdu. Knowledge of Persian and Arabic desirable. Applications must reach the undersigned by July 22, 1921 and must contain details about (1) age, (2) mothertongue, (3) birth-place, and residence, (4) University Education, (5) experience of applicants.

Copies of testimonials and any works by the applicant on the subject concerned should accompany his application.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Principal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates for Shares Nos. 50632/33 of the Central Provinces Rly. Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Krishna Shrinivas Nayampalli, have been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to K. S. NAYAMPALLI, c/o Nayampalli Narsingrao, Esq., Thos. Cook and Son, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C10030

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE above Bank will REMOVE into their new Premises in APOLLO STREET, on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Murzban Road. Fort, Bombay,
Dated 11th July, 1921.
C10034

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. BHAGWANDAS HARIDAS has ceased to be in the employ of our firms of Oodessi and Co. and Jagjiwan Vallabadas Padamsey and Co., from 27th June, 1921, and the Public are warned from dealing with him in the name of any of the abovementioned firms.

OODESSI & CO.
J. V. PADAMSEY & CO.
R790

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) and
Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers,
S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.
Sailing on or about 20th July, 1921, with cargo and passengers.

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively.
Single deck fare without food:
For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.)
R791

FOR SALE AT DUMAS.

THE PREMIER SEA RESORT OF WESTERN INDIA

WELL SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND of 1,000 square yards each in Scheme I, as well as one acre plots in Scheme II at reasonable rates on leasehold. For further particulars apply to SECRETARY, Development Scheme, Dumas, Via-Surat.
C9823

THE KANTI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 28th June, 1921, a dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 9 months ending 31st March, 1921, from which income-tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary shares at Rs. 18 per share, free of income-tax, and a dividend on Deferred shares at Rs. 166-4-1 per share, free of income-tax, and interest on 2nd Preference shares on the amount paid at 7 per cent. per annum up to 31st March, 1921, free of income-tax, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Wednesday, 20th July, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., excluding Saturdays and Holidays, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 15th June, 1921, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay,
11th July, 1921.
C10036

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.

N. H. T. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.).
Managing Governors.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 9th July 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Lecturer in Commerce on a salary of Rs 250—25—500.

(a) The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

(b) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem, if more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent of his salary to the provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent of the subscriber's salary to the fund.

(c) Applications with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications should be submitted to the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow so as to reach him on or before the 16th July, 1921.
C9945

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the forlowing business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointments of Mr. M. A. Tana and Mr Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee as Directors.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. and Mr. F. E Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July, 1921. to the 3rd August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
For the New Era Industries, Ltd.,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE,
Secretary.
Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.
C1026

TENDERS.

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads off Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars 239 ft. 9in
Breadth overall, 39 ft 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 8 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1031.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2260 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 300 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. Hsin Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1920.
Triple expansion steam engine 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
6 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,800 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first class passengers
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 3/3. G. 1/1.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.

Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender
TA C9985

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT SALE

OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORE.
Bake, House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAND MANAGER Development Directorate will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Development Directorate on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. precisely.

A Lease for 999 years of the above valuable site with buildings thereon the whole admeasuring 935 square yards with frontage of 82 feet to Bake House Lane and return frontage of 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane.

Bake House Lane connects Medows Street and Forbes Street with Rampart Row and is a hundred yards distant from Esplanade Road.

The site is thus situate in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and is eminently suitable for the erecting of a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had upon application to:—

E. M. GILBERT, LODGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
T A C 9836

Re INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO
whose accounting experience extends
over 25 years
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of the Pearl Mills have been LOST or MISLAID. Public is hereby warned not to deal with same. If found please communicate with COOVERJI B. TAELA, 43, 3rd Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

5 Shares Nos. 7477, 7638, 7675 2815, and 41, in the name of Mohandas Vasanji.

2 Shares Nos. 150, and 2141 in the name of H. P. Stringfellow.

5 Pearls Nos. 6585, 1944, 1745, 622, 7533 in the name of Kaikhusru M. Gimi.

C10041

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 22nd day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Dadiba Merwanji Dalal Esquire C.I.E. as Director to the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of July, 1921, to the 3rd day of August 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.

N. B.—Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors will be paid on or after the 1st August 1921, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.). C10038

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

By order of Man Mohan Saneyal sub-judge, Bijnore at Moradabad.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.
(Order 5, Rule 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE BIJNORE AT MORADABAD DISTRICT MORADABAD.
Suit No. 44 of 1921.

Firm KUNDANLAL RATANLAL, of Senhara Dist. Bijnore ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
SETH ISHWARLAL, SETH KALIDAS, Owner of shop Ishwarlal, Kalidas Net Bardan Line, City Bombay post P.O. S. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for Rs. 2,269-3-6 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 10th day of July 1921, at 10 o'clock in the before noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to reply in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 25th day June 1921

15th July is fixed for filing written statements.

(Sd.) MUNSHI MANDHARLALL,
Judge,
Presiding Officer.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summon from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses
2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the cost of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both. C10037

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits, being the joint family property, standing in the name of KARRIMBHAI GANGJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a firewood dealer, deceased, limited to five shares in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.

JAFFERBHOY GANGJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Mumbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a brother of the deceased above-named and the present Manager of the joint family property ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 15th day of February, 1921.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10031

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF DRAB FORAGE CAPS AND KULAHS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

A lot about 32,000 Drab Forage Caps and a large lot of Kulahs (Caps of Indian Sepoys.)

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Store Depot.

The sale will begin at 3 p.m. (S. T.) punctually.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

39, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 3402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHANDARI STREET, OPPOSITE THE CARPENTER STREET, NEAR NAL BAZAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of 2nd Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the first mortgage the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7468 and Street Nos. 29/31 and which all premises are situated at Bhandari Street, Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Patane, on or towards the West by the Bhandari Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Deva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALES OF STATIONERY PADS, STONE BOTTON PIECES FOR LARGE GENERATING TANK, PRINTING MACHINE ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES, ONE CASE AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL 2 CASES BLACK SATTEEN, ONE CASE SHUTTLES 15, BALES GLAZED YELLOW ACCOUNT BOOK PAPER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120 Apollo Street, by order of the Banks offices and Insurance office concerned the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned one case containing American stamp pads for Rubber stamps. Two cases switches, Holders etc.

Two Large stone Bottom Pieces for Large Generating Tank one Printing Machine by Pearl (U. S. A.).

One case woolen caps about 234 lbs. about 10 gross English cornels wool shuttles. Two cases Block Satteen each of 50 pieces and and 44 in.

On account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Ally Kaderbhoy and Co., of Cawasji Patel Street.

One case contg. 80 gross Eberhard Faber Lead Pencils.

On account and risk of the concerned.

50 Bales Glazed Yellow account Book Papers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

MESSRS MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Medows Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazaar, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF ONE "KARRIER" MOTOR LORRY.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1921, at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazaar, by order of the parties concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Khajotia:—

One "Karrier" Motor Lorry, 5 tons, 4 cylinders, 50 h.p., zenith carburretor, bosch magneto, No. 304, almost new and in complete working order.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 651.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. J. Greengrasee, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Pier, the household furniture, consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and tea-roys, English sideboard, safe, utensils, crockeries, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 85 BALES COTTON DYEING DOBY OF THE MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 13th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the agents of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Sha Harilal Lalchand.

23 Bales each 60 pcs. cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 1204/1304 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

10 Bales each 60 pcs. cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 70, 5 lbs 25 inches and 24 yards.

37 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 1204/13041 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

7 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 202, 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

9 Bales each 60 pcs. Cotton Dyeing Doby of the Morarji Mills No. 204, 5 lbs. 25 inches and 24 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 13th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Vaghji Shamji, Dhanji Vaghji and Soday Ranmal, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Narbadashanker Hurjivan Joshi, and under the power of sale reserved to the same mortgagees under the mortgage deed, dated 23rd June, 1920, and made between the said mortgagees of the one part and Narbadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the other part, sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agar Street, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,440 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 432, New No. 4216 and Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey No. 1/1704, and in the Books of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 2968 (A) and 2968 (1A) and 2968 (3) and Street Nos. 423AB and 433B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and South by a public passage, on the West partly by a road passage and partly by the Oart of Shri Ganapaties Pagoda and on or towards the North partly by the Oart of the said Pagoda and partly by the Oart of the Church of St. Salvador and the Oart of Shivdas Purshotamdas.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Pig Iron, Cast Iron, Empty Packing Cases, Tanks, Old Pipes, Old Gunny, Zinc Cuttings, Old Scales, Files, Electric Wire, 2 Lathes &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SALVAGE OF THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS, SUCH AS 36 GROUND FLOOR, CAST IRON COLUMNS LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD, PARTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND A HEAP OF CAST IRON GUTTERS, AND BROKEN SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Surveyers and Adjustors, on behalf of the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, in the compound of The Bombay Woollen Mills the above goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNBEAM AND CALTHORPE MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper Mazagon Dock, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon the following motor cars in running order:—:

1 Sunbeam motor car (silent sunbeam, touring, 4 seater, 4 cylinder 1911 model 12-16 H P
1 Calthorpe (Torpedo Body 4 seater, 4 cylinder 1912 model 12-15 HP.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 BAGS OF RICE & GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock, the following goods landed ex s.s. Surada.

104 bags of rice and or grain sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 700 BAGS CUMMIN SEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th July 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Raichur Street at the godown of Seth Trilokchand Shapurjee (National Bank godown No. 13) by order of Seth Punsee Devsi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Seth Damodar Pragjee:—

700 bags English Cummin seeds per s.s. Chaibasa.

Marks L 1/700 Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

No. 4 of the Big 5.

"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
REVEALS
NORMA TALMADGE

In a fascinating role, as the wife of Capt Merryon, Puck Norma Talmadge) seeks to draw "The Safety Curtain" over her unhappy past.

A STAR OF DAZZLING BEAUTY
NORMA TALMADGE
The Dainty Personality of the Screen.
IN
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
Ethel M. Dell's surprising Story
OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE

PATHE GAZETTE AND OTHER FILMS.

This Saturday 16th July
"The Pride of the Clan"
FEATURING
MARY PICKFORD.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
Daily At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN AND WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 3rd "The Trail of the Wolf"
Episode 4th "The Open Window"
Episode 5th "The Tower Room"

GAUMONT GRAPHIC
AND
"MISS CINDERELLA"

SECOND WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present To-night and this Week,
A FURTHER 6 parts
of the second Week's Instalment—Episodes 4-5 and 6—of their tremendously popular serial
"The Lurking Peril"
featuring
GEORGE LARKIN
and
ANNE LUTHER.

They between themselves do some nerve tingling stunts, that hypnotise the looker on, as it were, in suspense and Mystery.

The new Serial seems to have captured the imagination of the cinema-loving masses. Last week there was an unprecedented rush on the booking offices. The serial chapter play deals with a remarkably original theme.

Don Britt who has sold his prodigious brain for 25,000 dollars to a scientist finds himself hounded at every nook and corner but he, with his sweetheart, manages to out-manoeuvre all attempts on his life.

A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

A Screen Poem!
A DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present the world-renowned Cinema Stars
MONTAGU LOVE
and
DOROTHY GREEN
in a remarkably enchanting World Picture Drama of Romance and Revenge.
"THE GROUCH"
(5 Reels—5,000 feet)

The young man had lost all faith in Providence. He was bitter at heart over the palpable wrong Society had done him. He was brooding on revenge, when an unforeseen turn of the wheel of Fate placed his persecutors within his grasp. And Fate also made him stumble across a woman with a soul. And then he avenged himself—oh, how fully!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT

A vivid colorful serial of the underworld! It has more suspense than an ARENE LUPIN novel! It is more baffling than a SHERLOCK HOLMES experience! THRILLS! ACTION! SUSPENSE!

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest Newe

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usaul
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

BY PAYING RS. 10 IN FOUR INSTALMENTS BE THE PROPRIETORS OF A FACTORY AND SERVE THE MOTHERLAND.

The political Independence of India depends on her industrial development by her own capital and by her own people. Indians can never achieve complete political independence until and unless they can produce their necessaries of life themselves in the country and thereby check the wealth of the poor Motherland from being exploited by the foreigners. For every country financial independence and wealth are the two essential parts of political independence.

For the fulfilment of the above theories practically in a particular line and having regard to the immense profit that the foreign sugar manufacturers have been making during the last few years causing thereby great hardship to the poor sons of Motherland due to dearness of sugar, some of the servants of the Motherland have registered a Company by the name of the East Bengal Sugar Mills Ltd. under the Indian Companies Act, in order to cultivate sugar cane on the evergreen and fertile soil of Bengal and therefrom to manufacture sugar on modern methods by modern appliances. One of the Directors of the above company is Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, servant of the Motherland. The present capital of the company is 6,00,000 divided into 60,000 shares. The price of each share has been fixed at Rs. 10 so that both the poor and the rich may be the proprietors of the factory. Out of Rs. 10, Rs. 2 shall have to be paid with the application Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance of Rs. 5 in two equal instalments of Rs. 2-8 each. No big work can be achieved, if ten people do not co-operate together and work for it. For this reason the success of this big enterprise depends on the co-operation of you gentlemen. Therefore all gentlemen should at once purchase shares of this Company, otherwise the price of these shares will be three or four time more after a few days and you shall have to repent. Please get the prospectus and application form of the above Company at once from the address below and be the proprietor of the factory and thereby oblige us and the Motherland more particularly.

Agents for selling shares of this concern are wanted from every nook and corner of India on a remuneration ranging from 6 to 10 per cent in proportion to the work. Able and competent men may apply with references to
THE EAST BENGAL SUGAR MILLS, LTD.
55, Ezra Street, CALCUTTA
972

DANGERS OF LIVER CHILL.

COLD-SEASON AILMENTS AFFECTING THUSANDS.

That climatic changes seriously affect the liver is a well-known medical fact. At this season especially there is danger of congestion being caused by sudden weakening chills. Because the symptoms are not so readily recognised as those of cold in the head or chest, many suffer seriously without knowing the cause.

If you keep your liver healthy and active by an occasional dose of KER-NAK PILLS, taken whenever headaches, nausea, loss of energy, or constipation indicates sluggishness, you never need fear an attack of liver chill. KER-NAK PILLS are the wonderful tonic and purifying medicine that has restored health to thousands.

Dosing the system with strong drugs and mineral purgatives is like flogging a tired horse. It soon makes the liver and digestive organs incapable of performing their natural functions. KER-NAK PILLS on the other hand act more like fruit than medicine—they COAX the liver, stomach and bowels back to healthy activity.

KER-NAK PILLS purify the blood, and restore sound digestion and appetite; they brace up the system wonderfully and make you better able to throw off the debilitating effects of our Indian climate.

KER-NAK PILLS are obtainable at One Rupee per bottle of all chemists and medicine vendors. By post at Re. 1-4 from KER-NAK NATURAL REMEDY, LTD., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for
Ague Intermittent and
all sorts of Malarial
Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D.D. Postwalla & Co
121, Hornby Road, FORT.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 13-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 7th 1919.	June 1st to 7th 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. C
Colaba (Observatory)	0 11	78 68	32 57	24 86
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)	0 10	27 61	35 48	26 21
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 14	24 39	25 38	29 19
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 02	23 19	33 47	27 25
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)	--	--	--	--

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday.	18th July	m11 4	27 4
		10 42a	25 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Monday	18th July	m41	17 0
		5/a	19 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th July 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi and Ambala report 0.40in and 0.12in. of rain and skies are moderately clouded at these stations. Humidity is in defect at Lahore and Amsar. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual except at Multan; night temperature is slightly above normal in the north and west of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.14in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded there and lightly or moderately clouded in lower Sind and east Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur and in defect at other stations in Rajputana. Temperature is higher than usual at most stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at Deesa.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat, Bhavnagar-Para and Deesa report 0.93in., 0.61in and 0.15in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and in North Gujarat and Central India West humidity is in slight defect and day temperature higher than usual.

The Central Provinces—Raipur reports 1.60in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal in the Berars.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao report 0.72in., 0.61in., and 0.23in of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur, Hyderabad and Aurangabad respectively report 2.20in, 0.97in, and 0.30in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the south and moderately clouded in the north of the division. Humidity is in defect and night temperature higher than usual at Aurangabad. Day temperature is above normal over the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the west coast and ove rthe southern half of the Peninsula and has extended into the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan and Gujarat and locally in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Local rain has also fallen in the north and east Punjab and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar, Southwest Rajputana, the east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.2in at Sholapur 1.6in at Raipur and 1.35in at Bangalore. Day temperature is considerably above normal in and about the southeast Punjab, west United Provinces, Central India West and the Berars.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and local in the Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls are probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th July 1921.

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula but is elsewhere weak. The Bay current has again given heavy rain in Northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Konkan, Malabar and southeast Madras and local in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces, southeast Punjab hills, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in west United Provinces Gujarat, the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Akyab seven inches; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Tezpur one and a half; Gauhati four; Dhubri, Shillong six; Cherrapunji fifteen; Darjiling seven; Jessore, Saugor Island one and a half; Dinajpur, Calcutta, Bogra two; Burdwan one; Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri three; False Point one and a half; Haziribagh, Naya Dumka one; Patna one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Raichur Madura three-quarters; Salem three and Kodaikanal one.

Temperature is high in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 (83)
Temperature of Air ... degrees ...	81 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... " ...	78 1
Dew Point ... " ...	77 0
Relative humidity of Air " ...	0 9 2
Oktas of cloudy sky (the whole sky ...	
... cloudy—10) ...	8 3
Maximum temperature of Air degrees ...	86 1
Minimum do do " ...	78 0
General direction of Wind	S, WSS V,
From Midnight to Midnight miles	147
Movement of Wind do, inches	0 79
Fall of Rain "	2 57
Total fall during month do. year "	21 26
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 10th	0 26

The Trichinopoly Municipal Council has resolved that an address of welcome of a non-political character be presented to Mr. Gandhi on his visit to Trichinopoly. The resolution was carried by a majority of eight votes, eighteen voting for and ten against. (A. P.).

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO ACCUSED CONVICTED.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Emperor

vs.

Sheria Fakirsha ... Accused.

The accused in this case a Pathan, aged 30, was charged with having committed murder by having on the 8th of August, 1920, caused the death of one Sherkhan Talukhan at Bombay.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, the Acting Advocate-General, and Mr. Thanewala appeared for the Crown; and Mr. D. Ghaswala appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bahadurjee in opening the case for the Crown mentioned the circumstances under which the murder took place. On the 8th of August, 1920, at seven in the morning the accused met the deceased near Northbrook Gardens situated at the east end of Grant Road. The accused demanded some money from the deceased for buying a cap. This the deceased refused. Thereupon the accused took the deceased's cap and cut it up with a knife. A struggle ensued in the course of which he stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. The deceased was taken to a hospital, where he died of the injury he had received.

The accused ran away and could not be traced till the 28th of August, when he was found in the vicinity of Byculla Bridge by two policemen who tried to arrest him. The accused struggled with them, bit one policeman on the hand and managed to escape, and it was not till the March of this year that he was arrested.

Mr. Bahadurjee then briefly indicated the evidence on which he would rely for proving the Crown's case.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and his Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Emperor

vs.

Isak Ahmed ... Accused.

In this case the accused a Mahomedan, aged 20, was charged with murder of one Musa Sama, a blacksmith, on the 28th of May, 1921.

Mr. Bahadurjee with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Azad appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bahadurjee in stating the case for the prosecution said that the accused and deceased were blacksmiths having their workshops on the same road, namely, Matharpakhady Road, a few doors away from each other. On the morning of the 28th of May at nine o'clock the accused went to the shop of the deceased and assaulted the deceased with a heavy bamboo. The origin of the assault or the motive did not appear very clearly from the evidence. The accused gave the first blow across the right which knocked the deceased to the ground unconscious, and while so lying the accused hit him several times. Two passers-by came to the rescue of the deceased and prevented further assault. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same night.

The jury brought a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the accused and his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FULL BENCH.

COURT FEES ACT.

SUIT FOR BALANCE DUE ON AN ACCOUNT.

SEPARATE ITEMS NOT TO BE SEPARATELY CHARGED.

CIVIL REFERENCE NO. 19 OF 1920.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett.

This was a civil reference submitted by Mr. G. G. Nargund, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar.

The facts material to this reference are given in the following judgments of their Lordships:—

"This is a Reference by the First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmednagar. The plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendants nine items which stood debites in the khata of the defendants in the plaintiffs' books and which still remained undischarged after giving credit for the amount paid by the defendants in discharge of the previous items of debit. It seems clear that the suit really was for the balance due on one account the question was raised whether the Court fees were not chargeable as if each item was a distinct subject so that the aggregate amount of fees should be calculated as if a separate suit has been filed for each item.

The Civil Reference No. 29 of 1887 in the case of Ramachandra vs. Appaji, E 1887 P. J. p. 271, the plaintiff sued to recover a sum of Rs. 63-10-6 as the balance due to him by the defendant on a khata alleging that the amount claimed represented the aggregate sum payable in respect of seven separate transactions which took place on different dates. The Subordinate Judge referred the following question to the High Court—whether the plaint was sufficiently stamped when it bore stamps on the aggregate value of the amount sued for and if not what additional stamp ought it to bear. The Court decided that the several items in the khata constituted distinct subjects within the contemplation of Section 17 of the Court Fees Act and were not connected so as to form one subject. A similar question arose in a very similar case of Vithaldas vs. Narayan, Civil Reference No. 9 of 1901, where the plaintiff sued to recover on a khata a principal amount of Rs. 15-1-3 with interest. The Judge said then that the plaintiff had brought a suit upon the transactions noted in Schedule I, II and III. The plaintiff paid Court fees on the aggregate amount and not on such transactions sued upon. The case of Ramachandra vs. Appaji (1887) P. J. p. 271, was referred to and must have been before the Court when the Reference was heard. But the Court consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar were of opinion that the Subordinate Judge was wrong in thinking that the Court fees should be charged on each item as the suit did not embrace two or more subjects but only one. No reference was made in the judgment to the case of Ramachandra vs. Appaji (1887) P. J. p. 271, as the Court may have considered that they were not differing from the decision in that case.

But it seems that some doubt has arisen in the minds of the Subordinate Judge as whom Court fees should be calculated in the case of a suit for a balance due on an account and it is desirable that there should be an authoritative decision on the subject. It seems to me, in a suit for a balance due on a khata which would ordinarily probably contain a number of items, each item does not constitute a distinct subject. The subject-matter of the suit is the balance due on the account and therefore in this case the Court fee payable was the Court fee on the aggregate amount and not on each item in the khata."

Justice Shah agreed with the judgment of the Chief Justice.

Justice Fawcett also agreed with the Chief Justice and further observed:—

"I agree. I think the general principle applicable is that laid down in Bomsey vs. Wordsworth (1856) 18 C. B., pp. 325, and which was followed in Kedarnath Mitra vs. Dinbandhu Shaha, I. L. R. 42 Cal., p. 1043. This is that when a tradesman has a bill against a party for any account in which the items are so connected together that it appears that the dealings is not intended to terminate with one contract, but to be continuous, so that no item if not paid shall be united with another and form one continuous demand, the whole matter forms, but one cause of action and cannot be divided. Anderson Wright and Co. vs. Kalagorla Surji Narayan, I. L. R. 12 Cal., p. 339.

In the present case the separate items which make up the amount of the balance due, are connected in this way, so that there is one cause of action and it follows that there is only one subject in the suit which does not therefore embrace two or more distinct subjects within the meaning of Section 17 of the Court Fees Act."

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared in support of the reference.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared to oppose the reference.

QUESTION OF ESTOPPEL.

PLEA OF MINORITY.

Himatlal Gadiji

vs.

Sadashir Mahadev Walekar.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a Civil Extraordinary Application against the decision of Mr. H. V. Chinmulgund, Judge, Small Causes Court, Poona.

The facts material to this case have been given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

THE JUDGMENT.

"The plaintiff sued to recover the principal and interest on a promissory note dated the 17th March, 1918, for Rs. 784. The defendant's pleader said that the defendant was a minor having been born on the 4th January, 1899, his mother having been appointed his certificated guardian. The following issues were raised. Whether the defendant was a minor, and whether the promissory note was passed during his minority, if so can it be enforced. The plaintiff swore that the defendant when the promissory note was passed, told him that he was 21 or 21½ years old. He was conducting a shop and filed suits in his own name. In cross-examination he said the defendant has a mother. I did not inquire if his mother had obtained a certificate. I did not consult his mother for this debt." On that evidence the Judge came to the conclusion that the defendant was minor at the date of the suit, and that therefore the promissory note could not be enforced. The question whether the defendant was estopped from raising the defence of minority was considered; and the learned Judge came to the conclusion that the cases cited with regard to transfers of immoveable property by minors representing that they were majors would not apply, but that this case was governed by the cases quoted on pp. 418 and 419 of Gours Hindu Code. Relying on them the Judge held that the Court could not order recovery of the money, but even on the ground of fraud practised by the minor by misrepresenting that he was a major. It seems doubtful whether the Judge considered the question, whether Section 115 of the Evidence Act applied and whether the defendant was estopped from proving the truth that he was a minor.

But it was held in Dadasaheb vs. Bai Nahani, 19 Bombay Law Reporter, p. 561, that Section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act was applicable to the case of a minor and that the defendant having by direct declaration intentionally caused the plaintiff to believe that he was a major, was precluded absolutely from denying the truth of that assertion. No doubt that was a case relating to immoveable property. But the rules of evidence are exactly the same with regard to suits relating to promissory notes. If it is proved that the defendant represented to the plaintiff that he was a major and that the plaintiff acting on that representation lent money on the promissory note, then the Court is entitled to consider the question whether in a suit on the promissory note the defendant is estopped from pleading minority. That of course would depend upon the evidence and facts of the case, so that the decree dismissing the suit must be set aside. The case must go back to the Judge to find whether the defendant represented to the plaintiff at the time the promissory note was executed that he was a minor, (2) whether the plaintiff lent money on the promissory note relying on that representation, and (3) whether the plaintiff had any means of knowing that the representation was false.

I may refer to the case of Guru Shiddsevai vs. Paraiva, 22 Bombay Law Reporter, p. 49, in which reference was made to Dadasaheb vs. Bai Nahani, 19 Bombay Law Reporter, 561. But we held that as there was evidence that the defendant was not deceived by what the plaintiff had told him, the plaintiff was not estopped from pleading minority. It may be deduced from that decision that the Court approved of the decision in 19 Bombay Law Reporter, 561, and that if the defendant had been deceived by what the plaintiff had told him then would have been an estoppel. Costs in the cause."

Mr. Mukundrao Balvantrao Dave appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. B. G. Rao appeared for the opponent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

"A CURIOUS CASE OF RENT-FARMER"

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Mangaldas alias Vanmalidas Hargovandas ... Plaintiff

vs.

Virji Gossar ..... Defendant.

In the above case which his Lordship characterised as "a curious case of a rent-farmer seeking to screen himself behind the Rent Act." His Lordship delivered the following judgment. The facts of the case as well as the contentions of the parties appear in the judgment.

THE JUDGMENT.

"The plaintiff on the 25th February, 1918, gave the defendants the rent-farming contrac (exhibit A) of three chawls in Girgaum Back Road and two chawls on the Breach Candy Road. The term was three years from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1921 and the rent agreed to be paid by the rent-farmed was Rs. 1,170 in respect of the three Girgaum Back Road chawls and Rs. 331 in respect of the two Breach Candy chawls.

In November, 1920, the plaintiff sold the Breach Candy chawls and the agreement in respect of these chawls was cancelled, but it continued in respect of the three chawls on the Girgaum Back Road. On 15th February, 1921, the defendant wrote asking for a renewal of the lease. This was refused by the plaintiff on the 16th February. On 13th of March the plaintiff's munim went to the chawl to make out a list of the tenants and the rents they paid, and—though he does not admit this—probably also with the intention of warning the tenants that the period of the rent-farming contract was soon to expire and that they should in future pay the rents to his master and not to the defendants. The munim says that he was assaulted by the defendants who hired Pathans to keep him at bay and that he had to return.

On 1st April, 1921, the period of three years having expired, the plaintiff's attorney wrote to demand the surrender of possession of premises and the balance of rent. The defendant then replied pleading that he was entitled to the protection of the Rent Act. The next day the plaintiff filed this suit to recover possession of the premises.

The plaint is not very skilfully drafted, but it does in fact disclose two alternative causes of action. First, that the defendant is not a lessee, and that the period of the contract having expired, the plaintiff is entitled to possession. (2) Even if the defendant is a lessee the provisions of Section 9 of the Rent Act justify his eviction, as his conduct has not been satisfactory, and the plaintiff intends to collect the rents from the tenants themselves.

Now there is no doubt that the agreement (exhibit A) is a lease for three years. The agreement is stamped as a lease and it is registered. It is not merely an agreement of agency appointing the defendant agent of the plaintiff to collect rents, but it transfers a right in the property. The defendant was given possession, for under clause 2 of the agreement he covenants that the plaintiff shall re-enter in case of breach of any of the conditions of agreement. Again, the defendant has power to sublet to Hindu tenants only. The agreement is therefore a lease.

Now the business of a rent-farmer is to take a lease of tenement buildings for a fixed sum and to make a profit by squeezing as much rent as he can out of the sub-tenants. The rent-farmer is the middle man against whom the Rent Act was intended to give protection. It is a curious anomaly that a rent-farmer should invoke the protection of the Rent Act, but as the defendant holds under the lease, he is in law entitled to do so.

The defence however is a technical defence for the defendant does not reside in the premises. At a late stage of the suit it was alleged that a compartment of one of the rooms was reserved for his use, but it is admitted that this was only for his use when he visited the premises for the purpose of collecting the rents or supervising the sanitary arrangements. Even if it be true that a compartment is so reserved, that compartment is only an office of the defendant as manager of the buildings and not his private residence. The defendant's only connection with the building is that he relieves the landlord, the plaintiff, of the business of collecting the rents. The agreement was that he should do this for a term of 3 years, and there is no hardship in his being confined to that term. It will, therefore, require very slight evidence to satisfy me that the case falls under the proviso to section 9 and that the plaintiff is entitled to evict him.

Now the conditions entitling the plaintiff to evict under the proviso to section 9 are not very clearly alleged in the plaint. In para 5 of the plaint the plaintiff says that he intends to collect the rents of the tenants in actual occupation of the premises by means of his own men and also says that the defendants conduct under the rent-farming agreement has not been satisfactory.

Mr. Bhandarkar for the defendant complains that the case made here has been improved upon in the evidence, but proviso 2 to section 9 of the Rent Act is merely a condition precedent to the landlord enforcing the right of eviction on the determination of the tenancy; and under O6. r 6 of the C. P. C, a specific averment of condition precedent is not necessary, for such conditions precedent are implied in the pleadings. The general averment therefore, of these conditions in the plaint does not invalidate the suit. The more specific averments that have been made in the evidence are, (1) that the plaintiff requires the premises for his own occupation, (2) that the defendant has committed breaches of the conditions of the lease and (3) that there is every satisfactory cause. As to (2) the evidence is that the defendant for some time allowed crackers to be stored in the premises. that he admitted a Mahomedan woman as a subtenant and that he allowed the premises to get into a filthy condition. And as to (3) the satisfactory cause alleged is that he has rack-rented the sub-tenants and assaulted the plaintiff's munim.

As to the sufficient cause and to the breaches of the conditions of the agreement I need not discuss them, as I stopped Mr. Talyarkhan leading evidence on the points I did so as I am satisfied that the first ground is sufficient and that the plaintiff requires the premises reasonably and bonafide for his own occupation. The plaintiff had intended to relet to another rent-farmer one Kanji, but that agreement was cancelled on the 3rd of March 1921 before the determination of the tenancy. Plaintiff now says he intends to take possession and collect the rents himself and I believe him.

'Occupation' is the word used in sub-section 2 of section 9 and that does not necessarily mean residence. It means legal possession plus something more. The legal possession which the plaintiff transferred to the defendant he will resume and will then himself manage the premises. That is to say, he will collect the rents and perform the Sanitary services referred to in cl. 3 by the agency of his own servants. This is the only sort of occupation the defendant has. Defendant has legal possession of the whole, physical possession of an office and management of the entire building. That possession and that management the plaintiff will resume.

This is occupation, on that ground alone it seems to me the plaintiff is entitled to succeed. The defendant says that there was an agreement at the time the lease was granted to him under which he should have an option for renewal. There was no binding engagement to give the defendant a renewal. This defence is an after thought for the defendant when he wrote on the 15th of February asking for a renewal of the lease never suggested that he was entitled to a renewal.

The plaintiff is therefore, entitled to evict the defendant and to recover Rs. 78 the arrears of rent and compensation from 1st April 1921 to date of delivery of possession at the rate of standard rent i.e. Rs. 1,262-2 per month.

The defendants should pay the costs of the suit.

A FRADULENT DEAL IN SHARES.

RIGHTS OF BONA FIDE PURCHASER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga.)

Fazal D. Amana v. D. P. Buedwar & others.

This was one of several suits arising out of the alleged frauds of a firm of share-brokers. Upto 15th January 1921. Ebrahim Fazal, Doga and Anveri were carrying on business in partnership in the Old Share Bazar as share and stock brokers. In October 1920 the plaintiff employed the said firm of brokers to transact share business for him. The firm of Allan Moss and Co. The plaintiff in October 1920 through the brokers bought 25 Central India Mill shares for October settlement at Rs. 3,900 per share and sold them for the November settlement at Rs. 4,000 per share. The plaintiff paid Rs. 1,20,000 being the price of the said shares. At the time of the November settlement the plaintiff delivered 5 out of the 25 shares and carried over the remaining 20 shares to the next settlement through the said firm of brokers. In the month of December 1920 the plaintiff through the said brokers made a *budla* of 19 shares, i.e., bought 19 shares for the December settlement and sold in the same for January 1921 settlement. As no further *budla* business was done in respect of the said 19 shares the plaintiff had to deliver the same at the time of the January settlement. Defendant 1 had in the middle of December employed one V. C. Shroff, a certified broker to buy for him one Central India Mill share for January 1921 delivery.

Shroff bought one share from another certified broker Shivnarayan Newani at Rs. 4,215. According to the custom of the Share Market the said Shroff as also other brokers issued *kaptis* and these were circulated among the brokers between whom contracts in respect of the Central India shares were outstanding; and ultimately all these *kaptis* in respect of the 19 shares came into the hands of Ebrahim Fazal, the brokers. The latter returned the *kaptis* as they had to deliver the share. They gave transferforms for the said 19 shares sold by the plaintiff for January settlement to one Ismail, a cousin of the plaintiff, for plaintiff's signature. The plaintiff signed the transfers on 9th January and gave them to Ismail for being handed over to Ebrahim Fazal and Co., and left for Poona. Ismail handed on the transfer-forms to the latter; and on 11th January they delivered the transfer-forms signed by the plaintiff to Shroff and other brokers for the purchasers, for the purchasers' signature. According to the usual custom on 15th January one Anveri of the firm of Ebrahim Fazal demanded share-certificates from the plaintiff. The plaintiff's agent asked for monies. The account was made up, and Anveri gave a post-dated cheque for Rs. 91,134. The plaintiff's witness alleged that he at first refused to take the cheque, but on Anveri's assurance that he would get monies from the purchasers of the 19 shares and would pay them into his account with the Bank on 16th or 19th of January, the plaintiff's agent gave the share-certificates to Anveri. On 17th January the brokers delivered share certificates in respect of 2 half-shares to Shroff, and the latter finding them in order made payment to the brokers. On 19th January the brokers absconded. The plaintiff presented the cheques to the Bank, but the same were dishonoured. The plaintiff then advertised in the "Times of India" of 21st January that the brokers had fraudulently obtained the said 19 shares and that no one should deal with the said shares.

The 1st defendant lodged the transfer form and the 2 half-shares with the Company on 20th January to get the shares transferred to his name. The plaintiff on the same day wrote to the Company asking them not to transfer the shares to the name of any other person. In February 1921 the plaintiff filed suits against the purchasers for a declaration that he was entitled to the shares. The plaintiff's case as originally framed was that the share certificates and transfer-forms were obtained from him by fraud by the said firm of brokers, and so the plaintiff was entitled to the shares. At the hearing the plaintiff was allowed to amend the plaint by pleading that he had dealt with the brokers as principal with principal and that his contract with them was voidable on the ground that the brokers had at the time formed a fraudulent intent of not paying for the shares.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

THE JUDGMENT.

The case was argued for several days, and his Lordship delivered a considered judgment in the course of which he remarked that all the 5 partners in the Brokers firm of Ebrahim Fazal, Doga and Anveri absconded on 19th January 1921, and their antecedents were not known. The cheques given by them had been dishonoured and there was no credit balance in their favour in the Banks. Thirty-three certified brokers had sent in their claims against them to the Secretary of the Share-Brokers' Association in respect of the January settlement. According to their claims the debts due by the brokers amounted to 4 or 5 lakhs. On the evidence before the Court it was quite clear to his Lordship that the 1st defendant and the defendants in the other suits filed by the plaintiff had acted with perfect good faith, and purchased the shares for value. The general rule of English law is that except in a case of estoppel the purchase of a share acquired no better title than his vendor had; and that shares in this respect were like other goods or chattels. The expression "goods" in Sec. 108 of the Contract Act includes all moveable property; and Section 28 of the Indian Companies' Act enacted that shares in a Company were moveable property. On the evidence the Court could not hold that because the brokers absconded on 19th January with a heavy liability, therefore in October, November and December 1920 they had formed a fraudulent intent. Therefore if the plaintiff dealt with the brokers as principals and not as agents, the transactions for October, November and December were not voidable as induced fraud or misrepresentation. On the other hand it might safely be inferred that when Anveri made his statements on 15th January neither he nor his partners had the intention of making available at the Bank sufficient money to meet the cheques.

Was the question was whether the plaintiff was fraudulently induced by Anveri to deliver the said shares to him? It had been admitted that according to the usage the plaintiff was bound to deliver the share certificate before payment was made. His Lordship held that the plaintiff handed over the transfer-forms and the share-certificate in performance of the contract of December 1920 and not by reason of the fraudulent representations of Anveri. The plaintiffs title both legal and equitable passed to the brokers, and they transmitted it to the defendant. But in the Court's opinion the result would be the same even if the plaintiffs' agent were induced to part with the share certificates by fraudulent representations. For, if a contract is induced by fraud or cheating, it is voidable at the instance of the party defrauded but there was no authority for saying that a contract could be avoided if its performance were obtained by fraud (37 Bom. 158). It was further contended that the plaintiff was entitled to avoid the contracts under Section 39 of the Contract Act; but in the Court's opinion that Section did not help the plaintiff. As regards the plaintiffs' contention that the property in the shares did not pass to the purchasers by delivery of transfer forms in blank signed by the seller, and the share certificates, his Lordship cited the observations of Lord Watson in 15 A. C. p. 267 that the delivery of share certificates with the transfer executed in blank passes not the property of the shares, but a title legal and equitable which would enable the holder to rest himself with the shares without the risk of his right being defeated by the registered owner or any other person deriving title from the registered owner.

NOT ON PACCI ADAT TERMS.

Mr. Inverarity had further argued that the contracts of share-brokers with their constituents in Bombay were contracts on pucci adat terms. No evidence had been called to show that the relation between the parties were governed by the usages of the Bombay Market known as *pucci adat*. It was clearly shown that the broker is bound to sell the shares in the market at the proper rate and cannot buy for his constituent his own shares nor sell to himself the shares of his constituents. The contracts of the plaintiff with his brokers were therefore not on *pucci adat* terms.

The next question was whether the transactions were between principals and principals, or in other words between buyers and sellers. According to the rules of the English Stock Exchange business is done between members of the Stock Exchange on the footing that they are acting as principals; but it has never been decided that a broker on the English Stock Exchange deals with his constituents as principal with principals. It does not follow that because brokers are personally liable to the brokers with whom they transact business in the market, they deal with their constituents as principals. Further it was in evidence that the broker is bound to sell the shares of his client in the market at the proper rate. He is not entitled to buy his clients securities from his client, nor to sell his own securities to his client without full disclosure, and is bound to account for all profits made by him in the course of agency beyond his ordinary remuneration.

His Lordship then described in detail the method of doing business in the Bombay Share market and remarked that in his opinion the certified brokers of the Bombay Native Share-brokers' Association were *de facto* agents of their constituents. Their duties were strictly to adhere to the position of agents, to carry out the instructions of their principals and to make enforceable bargains for them and keep those bargains open. It was contended that if the brokers were plaintiffs' agents they obtained the share-certificates from the plaintiff by cheating and therefore the defendant acquired no title to the shares. But the principal and not the third party is responsible for the fraud of the agent.

JUDGMENT AGAINST PLAINTIFF.

Lastly dealing with the question of estoppel, his Lordship fully discussed the English authorities on the point and observed that according to English law where the owner of shares either signs the transfer-forms and delivers the same with the certificates to a broker, or where never having had possession of the blank transfer-forms and share certificates, but knowing them to be in such condition that a broker can deal with them, he allows them to remain in the broker's possession, and thereby enables the broker to part with them to another who takes them upon the faith of the apparent authority of the broker to deal with them, then the true owners is estopped from questioning the title of the person who takes upon the faith of the apparent authority of the broker to deal with them.

In his Lordship's opinion therefore the plaintiff by signing the transfer forms and delivering the same and the share certificates to the brokers placed them in a position to give a title to defendant who was a *bona fide* purchaser for value without notice, and was estopped by his act from asserting any right to the shares. The result was that the suit and other suits filed by the plaintiff against the purchasers were dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY'S CONCERT HALL.

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote sends us the following for publication:—

"I beg to give you the particulars of the proceeds and expenses of my Concert, held in the Town Hall on the 3rd of April last, under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd in aid of the Music Hall Fund. The name Music Hall has been changed to the "Concert Hall", through the suggestions of many musicians.

"The amount Rs. 4,000 has been deposited in the Imperial Bank of India at 4½ per cent. interest deducting the expenses, Rs. 339."

DONATIONS.

The following donations have been received:—

From Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in sacred memory of her parents and dear brother Sohrab, Rs. 1,258; (2) Lady Ratan J. Tata, Rs. 500; (3) Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir B. Dubash, Rs. 200; (4) Sir and Lady M. B. Dadachoji, Rs. 100; (5) Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir S. Nariwalla, Rs. 100; (6) Mr. and Mrs. Dinshaw J. Vakil, Rs. 101; (7) Mr. Meherwanji M. Mistri, Rs. 101; (8) A Parsi Lady, Rs. 100; (9) A Parsi Lady Admirer, Rs. 100; (10) For Miss Kaikhushroo L. Cangey, Rs. 84; (11) Mrs. N. H. Setna, Rs. 50; (12) Mrs. Jijibhoy M. Jijibhoy, Rs. 50; (13) Two Parsi Ladies (well-wishers), Rs. 50; (14) Miss Najamai D. Warden, Rs. 50; (15) Mr. and Mrs. Hormusji D. Shaw, Rs. 51; (16) From a grateful past pupil, Rs. 51; (17) Miss Firozbai J. Shroff in sacred memory of Bai Avanbai L. Palamkote, Rs. 51; (18) Miss Piroja P. Marker in sacred memory of her father, Rs. 30; Sums ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 5, Rs. 332.

Sale of tickets of Rs. 5, Rs. 950; Sale of tickets of Rs. 2, Rs. 220; Sale of programmes, Rs. 51. Total 1,221.

Rs. 1,221 proceeds, Rs. 3,118 donations. Total Rs. 4,339.

Rs. 4,339, Rs. 339 expenses deducted. Total Rs. 4,000.

A brand new Grand Piano was kindly lent by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

(Continued from Column 6.)

T. T. on Japan 206.
60 D/st D. P. 209.
London Gold 112-10.
London Silver spot D. 36 7/8.
London Silver Forward D. 36 3/8.
American Cross rate 3.63 to 3.64.
Paris Cross rate 46.90.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 85.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 65

SHARES.

Ah. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1230, By. Dyeing 1840 xrt., Century 1190, Cent. India 1625, Colaba Land 2810, Crescent 715 xd, Currimbhoy 1875 xd., David 1765, Edward Sassoon 575, Fazulbhoy 1535, Finlay 1115, Ind. Bleaching 155 xd., Indore Malwa 727½, Kastoorchand 1450, Kohinoor 3425, New Great 1925, Pearls 1190 xd., Phoenix 1245, Premier 1025, Pearls 1190 xd., Phoenix 1245, Premier 1200, Swadeshi 5000, Tata Mill 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 765, B. Burma 5/6, B Burma N. 1, 1/6 pr., Bt. Burma pre. 15, B. Tramway 12/6, B. Steam 30/3/, Bundi Cement 35/6, India Cement 335 xd., Katni Ord 280, Katni Deld 1350, New India Ins. 24, Shivaraipur 32, Tata Iron Ord. 115 xd., Tata Iron Deld 655, Tata New Ord. 102/8, Tata Iron N. Dld. 660, Tata Hydro 940, Tata Oil 90, Scindia Steam 10.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

July 12.

The quotations are as under:—
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 32 (German).
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 35 (U. A.)
Zinc Chloride Rs. 36 (lead timing).
Bichromate of Soda Rs. 30 (no demand).
Bichromate Potash Rs. 30 (quiet).
Aniline Salt Rs. 1-3-0.
Antimony Salt Rs. 2.
Sago flour Rs. 13-8-0.
Farina K Rs. 25 (upward).
Maize Starch Rs. 27.
Caustic Soda Rs. 35.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 35 (U. A.)

MILL STORES

July 12.

The market continued steady. Though there are no signs of immediate activity, however, the tone is fully optimistic. Healds have slightly improved. Reeds continued quiet. Bandings have no animation, wooden sundries are practically speaking dull, excepting some demand in English goods. Japanese are without demand.

Quotations:—
Healds Rs. 3-8-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 11/12.
Slubbings Rs. 40/42.
Rowings Rs. 35/37.
Cyl. and Dof. Fillets Rs. 1-7-0.
Card Cans Rs. 9-8-0.
Conical Perri 5in. Rs. 9.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75/85.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

WHEAT.

London, 9th July, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
July August Quoted ... 73/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. Quoted 74/6
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. 76
KARACHI BARLEY ... ...
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted ... ...
Tone—Wheat afloat to N K 26,15,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank ... ... £1 /4
Hongkong £91 1 2
National £27 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 9th July, 1921

LINSEED, Feroospore Real Bold July-August ... ... £2 /
LINSEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August, ... £219 /6
TONE OF LINSEED:—
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-S. in July-August ... ... £ 22 /-
TONE OF LINSEED:—
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June July Sellers ... £10 3/6
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August Sellers £191/6
LINSEED — August September Paid Firmer £19 1/6

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, 11th July, 1921

Prices at New York { July ... 13.52 / Oct. ... 13 13 / Jan ... 13.51

Liverpool, 11th July, 1921.

Futures { July ... 8.17 / Oct. ... 8.52
Cotton Daily, Mid. U.G.P.C. { Jan ... 8 7 / Mar. ... 8 81

London, 11th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers 1/3 5/16—unsettled.
Par Gold— ... — 36 5 9-steady
Bar Silver Spot— ... — 110/1 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 12.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 356 and gradually advanced to Rs. 362 1/2. It then declined till Rs. 359 1/2 and again touched Rs. 361 which was the rate at p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 361. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 359 and closed at Rs. 357 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday. Japan shippers were asking for high class Bengals while local millwallas were inquiring for some good stapled descriptions. About 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 11th July 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August	...	357 1/2
" "	Bengal July	...	270
" "	" September	...	282
Fine Oomra	July	...	328
" "	September	...	338 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th July 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	...	339
Fully Good Bengal	July,	...	275
Fully Good Bengal	September	...	286
Fine Oomra's	July,	...	329
" "	September,	...	340

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 12th July 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
S.C., Bengal and Bind Punjab	397	382	365
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	350	340	320
M.G. Central P, No. 1	389	370	350
M.G. Central P, No. 2	365	355	35
M.G. Broach	...	360	345
Southerns ?	...	...	360

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton (prices not, for the 66 hours ending 6 p. m. on 11th July, 1921.

Cotton	...	7,060	Bales.
Wheat	...	13,768	Qrtrs.
Linseed	...	3,483	"
Rape, etc.	...	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	...	2	"
Poppyseed	...	402	"
Groundnuts	...	1191	"
Cottonseed	...	341	"
Rice	...	612	"
Myrabollams	...	113	"
Cottonseed	...	1,930	"
Mowrasseed	...	Nil	"
Gram	...	199	"
Jowar	...	61	"
Bajra	...	Nil	"
Barley	...	590	"
Wheat	...	284	"
Seed	...	2,928	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 12.

Bars gold Rs. 32-14-6.
Bars silver ready 100-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 5/16.
D. D. on Paris 290.
3 M/st D. A. 320.

Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per the Tara close at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 14.

The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16.

The s.s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s.s. Surat close at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 15.

Boxing at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Mova with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K steamer Totomi Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (westward bound) on the 10th July 1921.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana today (Wednesday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A discourse will be given by Miss Gedge on Music, with a short concert to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. M. M. Dehdusti, Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT CHINCHPOKLI.

Under the auspices of the F Ward Congress Committee Mahatma Gandhi will deliver a lecture on "Swadeshi" at Jain Derashar, at Chinchpokli on Saturday next (the 16th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Other leaders in Bombay will also attend the meeting.

NATIONAL BOYSCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

The Scoutmasters' training classes, as already announced will commence from Thursday the 14th July, 1920 at the premises of the National School, Jariwala Buildings, Sandhurst Road (near Gandharva Vidyalaya). All applicants are requested to present themselves at 6 s.m. (S. T.) at the above address.

POSTAL NOTICE.

A new No-Delivery Post Office called the "Elphinstone Circle" post office will be opened on the 15th July 1921 on the ground floor of the old Town Custom House. The office will remain open on week days only between 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

"BANDRA DIVISION" VOLUNTEERS.

It is proposed to raise a Volunteer Division in Bandra under the auspices of the above Committee, to be called the "Bandra Division" of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee Volunteer Corps. Those anxious to enlist should see Dr. M. G. Tendulkar (Bazar Road, Bandra) between the hours of 9 and 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) or between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) or Mr. D. N. Wandrekar (Moray's Bungalow, Khar Road, Bandra) between the hours of 7 and 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ACCIDENTAL SELF-POISONING.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mary Fernandez, a Christian girl, aged 15, residing with her uncle John Fernandes at Lamington Road. It appeared that on the 15th May last, Dr. Brulkar, had prescribed liniment for external use by the deceased's uncle who had been suffering from pains on his neck. The bottle containing the liniment was kept on the top of a cup board in the room where they were living. Some time past the deceased also was complaining of pain in the throat and on Sunday last when her uncle and aunt were away, she took about an ounce of liniment and applied it internally. When her aunt returned she found the deceased suffering from liniment poisoning. Dr. M. D. Joshi was sent for who treated the girl. She showed a little improvement but at midnight there was a sudden change for the worse and she died.

The jury returned a verdict of death by liniment poisoning which had been swallowed apparently by mistake.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 747 was 5 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 39.65. The figures for the 28th week of 1920 were mortality 658 and death-rate 34.33; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 817 and the death-rate 43.37.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 312 against 17 and 291 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 232 were among infants under 1 year of age; 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 4 attacks (including one imported case) and 2 deaths. Small-pox caused 11 attacks (including one imported case) and 7 deaths. Plague caused 7 attacks (including one imported case) and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 325 against 309 in the 28th week of 1920 and 376 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

COLOUR MARKET.

July 12.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 125 per cwt.
Alizarine (C) Rs. 155 per cwt.
Congo-Red (Niz) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Haven) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 7/8/0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.
Hometine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.

FATIMABIBI ROGAV DISPENSARY.

During the month of June 1921 the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 8,476 of which:—3,572 were males, 2,676 were females and 2,228 were children. Amongst them new patients were 1,091; and the average daily attendance were 282.

"NFR NCH S WOMEN"

PROTEST AGAINST SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

For the purpose of recording their support to Rao Sahib H. D. Desai's proposed resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council asking the removal of sex disqualification of women in the electoral rules a public meeting of the Women of Bombay was held yesterday at the Wilson College Hall. Lady D J Tata presided. There was a large gathering of ladies representing all castes and all schools of thought.

LADY TATA.

At the outset Lady Tata said:—"You all know why we have met here to-day and it is gratifying to note that practically every women's society or association in Bombay has joined enthusiastically in convening this meeting. And it is still more gratifying to me to see such a large gathering of women representing every race and school of thought in this City of ours present here to-day to give expression—emphatic and irresistible, I hope,—to our feelings on the question of sex disqualification of women from voting. The women of India—all those who are allowed to or are able to take an interest in this important question—are virtually unanimous in believing that it cannot be but for the good of the country that women should carry their share in the new responsibilities and, I am glad to say, that most men agree with them.

The only really serious argument that is brought against women's emancipation is that they have not expressed their views clearly enough or shown sufficient vigour in demanding enfranchisement simultaneously with men. It is in order to confute that argument and to make a demonstration of the unanimity in demanding the vote that this meeting has been organised. The very fact that such a large number of societies have combined to convene this meeting and the splendid attendance here to-day prove that the women of Bombay do earnestly desire to take their fair share of the burden of working for the good and welfare of the country No sane person can or would deny that there are certain spheres of work in the administration of public duties which can never be so well done by men as by women and unless women with similar qualifications are given the vote and put on an equality with men such work must necessarily suffer.

FOLLOW LEAD OF MADRAS.

As the women of Bombay have undoubtedly been the pioneers in this movement, it would have been gratifyng to us if Bombay had been the first Province to emancipate women. Madras, as you know, has stolen a march upon us, but it is up to us to be second in the field since we can no longer be first. It will be a matter of very great surprise to me, let alone disappointment, as it will be to you all, I am sure, if Rao Bahadur Desai's proposition at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council in Poona is not carried unanimously or at least by a very large majority. But I have very great hopes that there is no such possibility. Wherever one goes there seems to be the unanimous feeling both amongst men and women, including the Members of the Legislative Council, that this Resolution will be carried. It was unfortunate that owing to the dual nature of the proposition put forward by Mr. Trivedi in the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council it had to be turned down, as the second half of it, namely that women should be eligible for seats in the Council, was a matter that could be decided only by the House of Commons, and could not be discussed by the Legislative Council. But in a way it was fortunate too, as the postponement of the discussion in the Legislative Council on this question has given us women time and enabled us to signify our feelings and put forward our claims to be no longer classed with "aliens, children and lunatics," and to be given equal rights in voting in all cases where the qualifications are the same as the men's. I would like to point out here that though Madras was the first in British India to give the Franchise to women several Native States have forestalled her and shown the way for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful and appreciative. The Travancore State, Jetalwad, and that most progressive little State in Southern India Cochin have all granted the Franchise to women and Cochin has gone further even than that and allows women to be Councillors as well as voters. The Indore State has I believe nominated a lady as a Municipal Councillor which is a great step in the right direction and an object lesson to our Municipality here (which claims to be the *first* Municipality in India), which they may well take to heart.

Before concluding my remarks I should like to refer to the message of encouragement and hope sent by the British Dominions Woman's Citizens' Union to the women of Madras a short time ago. The message reads:—"That this meeting of the Committee Members and Friends of the British Dominions Women's Citizens' Union desires to send hearty congratulations to women suffragists of the Madras Presidency on the successful passing into law of the measure granting votes to women of that Presidency and to express their gratification at the news that a like measure will probably be passed in the Bombay Presidency." This shows that our Western sisters are taking a keen interest in this movement of ours and feel that we are right in making this demand.

Finally, I wish to express our feeling of gratitude to Rao Bahadur Desai for bringing forward this Resolution in the Legislative Council and wish him every success in carrying it through without any opposition."

THE RESOLUTION

Dr. Miss Mistry moved:—

This public meeting of the women of Bombay convened by the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Seva Sadan, the Women's Indian Association Bombay Branch, Bhagini Samaj, Hindoo Ladies' Social and Literary Club, Arya Mahila Samaj, Associations of the British University Women in India Bombay Branch, Jain Mahila Samaj, Catholic Ladies Association, The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Hind Mahila Samaj, Shravika Ashram, Akhd-i-Suraya, Street Zarthosti Manda', the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Bene Israel Stree Mandal and The University Settlement, believing that women have an important part to play in national life, enthusiastically supports the resolution which Rao Saheb A. D. Desai is bringing at the forthcoming sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, viz:—"This Council recommends to the Government that the sex disqualification for registration on the electoral roll imposed by rule 7, clause i, sub-clause (b) of the Bombay electoral rules be removed for women generally."

Dr. Miss Mistry in moving the resolution said the New Reform Scheme had done them women, a great injustice, no, not only an injustice but it had put a great stigma on then in as much as it classified them with aliens, lunatics, criminals and children. Now certainly they could not be aliens in their own land, nor could they be lunatics for they had been conducting many other public affairs which had been intrusted to them, as successfully as men. Nor could any sane person classify them with the criminals and children. Therefore all women of the country, representing all castes and creeds should for self-respect and honour of the sex move heaven and earth to get that shameful stigma put on them removed. If an illiterate man could be enfranchised why should even a literate woman, be deprived of her birth-right.

Mrs. Raiji seconded the proposition and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay and Mrs. Sakina Lukmani supported it.

LADY FREELAND

Lady Freeland further supporting the resolution said the opportunity of putting a few thoughts, upon the enfranchisement of women, before that meeting was too tempting to be missed. Whether the conferring of vote upon woman would give her any real increase of power remained to be proved. Universal suffrage in theory was excellent, but in practice it left much to be desired. She was told they would have ten years in which to prepare for the entire fulfilment and it would be upto them to do all in their power to prepare themselves and their less highly educated sisters for the greater responsibilities that might one day be theirs. She then read a short extract from a book written by an English novelist, the purport of which was that if the emancipation and the new Power given to women were to benefit the human race, women themselves must develop on the lines of womanhood. They might then claim with justice equal pay for equal work, an equal voice in the management of affairs which their minds were capable of understanding as those of men and equal rights of citizenship since they contdibuted to the Citizen Burden.

"ONLY DEMANDING THEIR DUES."

Mrs. McKenpie then moved a resolution authorising the president to send the main resolution to all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mrs. Mangalabehen M. Fakirchand second ed the resolution.

Miss Engineer speaking on the same resolution said that they were not asking for any favour. They were asking for what was their due. What they wanted was that women should be enfranchised as men because they paid property tax, insome tax and stamp duties, as men and therefore they should not be debarred from their right of voting.

The Proceedings came to a close after Mrs Row proposed and Mrs. Rukmini Desai seconded a vote of thanks to the chair, and another vote of thanks to the College authorities for lending the Hall, was also passed.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

It is understood that the committee of the Senate of the Madras University will shortly consider the feasibility of holding two university examinations annually.

COOPERATIVE INDIA.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerney writes as follows:—In order to strive for the material progress of India, the "Cooperative India" (for Indians only) will be the best memorial to have a lasting memory of "National Tilak"? If this memorial, is raised in every part of India, it will promote the cause of Co-operative Insurance, Tenant—ownership Housing, and the grant of Co-operative scholarships to the deserving students of all the Arts and Medical Colleges. In short, the very acrostics, of the inspiring words will convey the meaning that "Thrift Improves Liberality" And Knowledge; and so, "Indian National Developing Insurance Association," on co-operative philanthropic system, will solve the problem.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day Wednesday the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting will be held at Dadar, Congress Committee's Office, Khandke Building, Lady Jamshetji Road, to-day (13th instant) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr K. P. Khadilkar, Dr. Savarker, and others will speak on "Boycott". All are requested to attend.

LORD READING.

TASK BEFORE HIM.

(BY H. K. HALES.)

Probably no statesman or diplomatist in the world's history has been confronted with a task so subtle, so stupendous, so intricate, and so difficult of interpretation as that with which the new viceroy of India is confronted. To the casual observer it may appear that a conciliatory attitude may be all that is necessary to adjust the points of difference and consolidate the many complicated interests in the admittedly knotty problems which, it is imperative, must be solved in the near future. When it is remembered that India contains within its boundaries nearly one-fifth of the human race, not one nation, but many nations, and even more languages and religions, the difficulties of arranging such government which shall be acceptable to all become apparent.

If a statesman was asked to formulate a policy by which to govern the whole of the countries of Europe there would be found few men who could or would be courageous enough to make the attempt. India, although not seriously affected by the Great War, has, in common with the rest of the world, been torn by internal unrest and disorders which in the month of April 1919, culminated in the catastrophe at Amritsar, which has stirred the masses of India deeper, and with more lasting effects than the mutiny of 1857.

This tragic event and the supposed injustice of the treaty of Sevres have for the time being at least welded the followers of Mahomet and the Hindu Triad into a homogeneous mass, which, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers, have made their objective the paralysing and bringing into ridicule and contempt the "Satanic" British Government. Efforts to bring about this result have resulted in the movement known as Non-Cooperation which may be characterised as a sullen yet determined attempt to thwart and to bring confusion to the existing machinery of Government, as at present existing.

Boycott, the weapon now being used to further these aims, advocates the cessation of the purchase of all foreign goods, the abstention of students from the colleges, the forsaking of the law courts by the lawyers, the ignoring of councils and the legislative assembly, and as a last resort taxes must be withheld, and the Sepoy be instructed to lay down his rifle, and refuse further service.

This, then is the condition of affairs in India with which Lord Reading is confronted from the moment he places his foot on Indian soil. His distinguished career in British jurisprudence, his love of justice, equity, and fair-dealing with which he is so well endowed, will help him little in his task, for passion has blinded reason with the inevitable result that the voice of justice is drowned by the shouts of the extremists on both sides.

Mahatma Gandhi.

At the present moment one individual exercises amongst the masses in India a sway which it is no exaggeration to say has rarely been equalled by any individual in the history of India. To-day from one end of the Peninsula to the other, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Karachi to Calcutta, the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi is the signal for such a vociferous welcome that has been the lot of few mortals to experience. The streets of Delhi last February furnished a remarkable contrast in the reception of two public men on the same day. As I drove through some of the principal thoroughfares decorated with rows of Pylons, and gay with streamers and flags, with guards of soldiers and police on either side of the road, the clatter of the hoofs of the horses of his body-guard seemed to stand out too prominently, and to jar the nerves. One waited expectantly for the hoarse cheers of the multitude to greet the Duke of Connaught in his progress through the city. But few cheers were heard, for the multitude was absent for the Indian population like Achilles were sulking in their tents and the only cheers as the cavalcade swept past came from the throats of the few Britishers scattered along the route.

It was the same in Calcutta, and in fact in most of the towns during the Royal visit, the closed doors of the shops, the "Hartal" was the outward sign of the inward unrest, which spreads like a fibre through the masses of the Indian community. Whether the wrongs are real or fancied, the fact remains, the spirit of Non-Cooperation spreads throughout the land. The visit of the Duke of Connaught has not raised one spark of enthusiasm in the Indian breast. He treats the pomp and display of the Royal tour with a studied and cold indifference.

A contrast.

After the passing of the Duke I drove on towards the Chandni Chowk, one of the most important thoroughfares in the whole of India, and the chief street in the city of Delhi, the capital of India. Dense crowds from all directions were converging towards the centre, until my progress was eventually barred by a dense mass of humanity that effectually prevented further movement. On every roof, balcony, lamp post, or railing, in fact in every niche where human foot could find a resting place was to be found an Indian waiting patiently for some one to pass that way. Dismounting from my Tonga I elbowed my way through the crowd finding a vantage point on the footboard of a motorcar held up by the crowd, and from there as far as the eye could see, were surging masses of people which filled the broad street from end to end. A narrow space had been roped off down the centre of the roadway leaving room for a vehicle to pass, and presently in the far distance a cloud of dust gradually coming nearer and nearer heralded the approach of the expected visitor. A confused murmur signified the tumultuous shouts of welcome, and soon a motor car came into view, with excited persons waving flags, running on either side of the vehicle which contained the silent, passive and perhaps the most unmoved figure in all the vast throngs Mahatma Gandhi. My thoughts instinctively travelled back nineteen hundred years to the New Testament narrative of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem and certainly that historic event could hardly have equalled the tumultuous reception of Mahatma Gandhi through the streets of ancient Delhi, by his fellow countrymen. Two years ago the Government could have safely arrested and deported this disciple of Non-Cooperation. To-day his arrest would be the signal for an uprising in all parts of the country. Such is his hold on the masses of India! He openly repeats the sayings and speeches for which other Indian leaders have been sent to gaol, and tells the British Raj: "I prefer Bolshevic rule to theirs, and I prefer chaos to oppression."

"A great gulf".

The recent interview at Simla between Lord Reading and Mr. Gandhi, has brought reconciliation little nearer, there is too great a gulf between the opposing forces, and what policy can Lord Reading adopt which without an undignified surrender can in any way, satisfy the aspirations and demands of the Indian people. At the very outset he will be ground between the millstones of the British and Indian extremists. Take, for instance, the conduct of General Dyer at Amritsar. On the one hand, you will be told that his prompt and decisive action prevented a second Mutiny and that he undoubtedly saved India, while, on the other, no term of abuse is too strong to condemn utterly his shootings, and no punishment could be too severe that would wipe out the remembrance of that tragic episode. The two points of view are widely divergent. It is argued on the one side that only a very gradual system of Self-government can be safely given to the Indian people, while on the other it is contended that India is fully able to control her destinies, and if she is not, what right has any European nation to interfere in her concerns?

Whether the return to the simpler life, the use of the charka in place of machinery and the dispensing with the luxuries and inventions of Western civilization will ever be a practical possibility, time only can tell, and the placing of the country at the mercy of any outside aggressor, whether of Afghan invasion or of Bolshevic tendencies, presents problems which require the greatest thought and foresight, presuming that the resources and might of the British Empire were withdrawn from the protection of India.

A formidable task.

India presents at the present time a problem similar to that of Ireland only a thousand times magnified and Lord Reading has entered upon a task which will call for every particle of his astuteness and ability. Will he follow in the footsteps of his predecessors as the line of least resistance, will he endeavour to satisfy Indian aspirations by giving them immediately the fullest form of self-government, or will he seek some middle course, some compromise which will bring the opposing elements into something like unanimity by concessions on either side? His task may well seem insuperable, and beyond the powers of frail humanity and long before his labours are ended will he look with longing on the Western horizon when he can at last lay down the burden which may become in the end unsupportable.

FORCED LABOUR IN KUMAON HILLS.

INTOLERABLE SUFFERINGS OF PEOPLE

MR. ANDREWS AT THEIR HELP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOLPUR, July 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews intends to go to Simla immediately in order to help Mr. S. E. Stokes and the villagers, in the Simla Hills with regard to the question of Forced Labour. The villagers are intenting Passive Resistance because of the imprisonment of one of their number who helped in their struggle. Mr. Stokes has only recently recovered from a serious illness and has written an open letter to the Viceroy explaining reasons why Passive Resistance is rapidly becoming the only remedy. The question of Forced Labour and impressment of carts and conveyances is peculiarly urgent in the Rajputana States as well as in the Simla and Kumaon Hills. The sufferings of the people have become very nearly intolerable. It is hoped that a settlement may still be reached not only for the British India but also for the Indian States Mr. Andrews will reach Simla on Saturday.

RACIAL INEQUALITY.

LAW UNDER GOVT. CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Mr. Barodaprosanna Pain, vakil of Howrah who recently sent a telegram to the Viceroy protesting against the alleged racial discrimination in the Khoreal shooting case has received a reply from the Viceroy's Private Secretary stating that the whole question of racial inequality under the present law has been engaging His Excellency's attention and is under consideration by the Government of India.

MADRAS MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

A slight improvement is reported in the attendance of workmen at Carnatic and Buckingham Mills to-day over that of yesterday but a great majority of the strikers are still holding out.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA V. WEST SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

The Australians commenced a two day match against West Scotland at Glasgow to-day. A. W. Carr, John and George Gunn, all Notts, were included in the West Scotland side. The weather as brilliant and ten thousand were present when the Australians commenced batting on good wicket. At the conclusion of the day's play the Australians had made 483 for 7 wickets. Bardsley 74, Mayne 89. Armstrong 87, Ryder 121.

Eton beat Harrow by seven wickets.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

BRITISH TEAM FOR DAVIS' CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

G. B. Gilbert who has been selected for the British Davis Cup Team, which is going to America instead of Cecil Campbell, who is unable to accept, is a left-hander of attractive style and sound all round methods. Gilbert won the All-England Plate at Wimbledon by defeating Fisher by 2 sets to 1.

INTER REGIMENTAL POLO.

17TH LANCERS BEAT 2ND LIFE GUARDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

In the final, tie of inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Hurlingham the 17th Lancers beat the 2nd Life Guards by 10 goals to 3.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

A cricket match which played on Sunday 10th July between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Fergusson College XI on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds and ended in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 4 wickets and 243 runs.

The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Nagarkar 7; Karmarkar 35; Satho 10; Ambdekar 0; Jaykar 5; Sudame 0; Mulay 0; Ghati 5; Hakim 13; Patankar 0; Saharrabudhe 0; extras 2; total 80.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Deodhar 102; Navle 4; Barve 59; Bhusari 16; Phatak 36; Jadhav 55; Vaidya 12; Paradeshi 20; Kalewar, Godbole and Karlekar did not bat; extras 17; total for 6 wickets 323.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA, VS. NEW POONA COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played on Saturday last between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the New Poona College XI on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground and ended in a win for the New Poona College by 16 runs.

The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kalewar 4; Navle 79; Jadhav 0; Vaiya 4; Bhusari 1; Jagtap 0; Joshi 1; Bhave 8; Sathaye 7; Karlekar 0; Medhekar 1; extras 12; total 123.

NEW POONA COLLEGE.

Deodhar 99; Aurangabadhar 0; Rajadhayakshe 6; Bhopatkar 2; Kapade 0; Deshmane 0; Kelkar 23; Pandar 1; Bhave 0; Maratha 0; Dravid 8; total 139.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

K. S. L. I. VS EMBARKATION.

Probably what was the most ludicrous match ever seen in Bombay was played last night on the Cooperage between the Shropshires and the Embarkation. Things were alright during the first half, though the ground was rather soft but the rain came down in a deluge shortly after the second half opened and the ground was very quickly transformed into a pool of water. Through this pool the two unfortunate teams endeavoured to push the ball to the intense amusement of the spectators safely and drily ensconsed in the grandstand. The antics of the players were ludicrous in the extreme and when all were thoroughly drenched they entered into the spirit of the thing completely. Only one goal was added in the second half.

Result:—
K. S. L. I.—Four Goals.
Embarkation:—Nil.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

In the Association Challenge Shield (Football) competition there were in all three games played off on Monday, including the replay tie between the Aryans and Jamalpur, which had ended in a pointless draw on Saturday last. To-day after an exciting game Jamalpore won the match by the odd goal in three, the deciding point coming only two minutes from the finish of the extra time. The Calcutta team had the easiest task in beating Customs by four goals to nil. Wari versus Jute Mills ended in a draw, each side scoring once after a poor display.

In the Dr. Paranjpye case, Mr. Rahimkhan, S.D.O., has overruled the objection of Mr. Abhyankar, counsel for the defence, regarding the jurisdiction of the Court. The case stands adjourned till the 14th instant.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. W. B. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. M. Webb and Mr. Dadibhoy Merwanji Dalal left Government House, on Monday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 13, 1921.

FRANCE AND TURKEY

A private correspondent in Paris, who is in close touch with French high official circles, writes to us under date June 22: "It may interest your readers (and their name is legion) to know that there is a very strong spirit in France to protect Turkey and her International Rights from the upstart "Tino", whom our (i.e. the British) Government was quite ready to help last week against the Angora Turks who are fighting for their country; but with the very strong feeling at Home against the present Ministry, the Cabinet had to give way. Rumour says that France expressed her sentiments in no unmeasured terms through Monsieur Briand to Lord Curzon last Monday at their interview here. This has checked, if not entirely stopped, the work of the Jingoes in London." Our friend goes on to suggest that the "Bombay Chronicle" should be put on sale regularly in Paris, where he is of opinion that it would sell like hot cakes; but that is beside the point, nor does the suggestion appeal to us for our object is not to help on foreign propaganda against England, but to promote a change of heart and change of views within the Empire which shall put an end to all such foreign propaganda. We, with many Englishmen and all Asiatics, cannot but feel grateful to the French Government for vetoing a fresh unjust aggression against the heroic little army which is fighting for the rights of Asia against fearful odds. But we are perfectly aware that in their championship of Turkey the French are no more disinterested than are Curzon and Lloyd George in their hostility to Turkey, however much they may disguise their motives in a mist of gallic sentiment.

When France, before the first Peace Conference in Paris, was willing to forgo her portion of the Turkish booty—i.e. Syria—if England on her side would resign her claim to Mesopotamia and Palestine, her statesmen were not animated by a sentiment of high idealism but by a very shrewd economic calculation. Before the war, French influence was strong throughout the whole Ottoman Empire, French "concessions" were everywhere, the French language was the second language of the Empire and all Government officials had to be conversant with it. The whole Turkish Empire could thus be regarded, and had come to be regarded, as a vast French sphere of cultural and economic influence. To exchange that great sphere of influence for the possession of Syria was, from the point of view of shrewd French statesmen and economists, a bad bargain. They would greatly have preferred to leave the Turkish Empire as it was. But if it had to be divided up—well, they would have a share of it. England decided that the Turkish Empire had to be dismembered, and the French took their share. Since taking it they have found the bargain even worse than they anticipated. The discontent in the French "Muslim Empire" has become acute and even at times menacing; and they have come to realise the fact of which they never quite lost sight, as England did, that an independent Turkey facing Europe upon equal terms is a necessary safety-valve for Muslim sentiment all over the world. Also the Greek control of Thrace and Smyrna and its probable extension to Constantinople itself if the Lloyd George Curzon gang continued to control Great Britain's Eastern policy, disgusted and alarmed them; Thrace, Smyrna and especially Constantinople being centres of French cultural and economic influence, which the selfish commerce and the jingo "culture" of the semi-barbarous Greeks would soon destroy. It annoyed them also to notice that the British whose political influence among the people had been paramount throughout the Turkish Empire previous to the war, and who had greater reason even than the French to fear the righteous anger of the Muslims of the world, took the narrowest commercial view of the whole matter, as if it had been a mere business deal which could be settled among the Allies *in camera*. But it is probable that it was a private transaction between some individual members of the British Cabinet and Venizelos's financial backers which annoyed them most, since no profit from it whatsoever came to France. In saying this we but repeat the gossip of the Paris and the London Clubs for a year past.

Well, all's well that ends well; and if the British Government has really changed its Oriental policy, or is on the point of changing it, no matter under what pressure at home or abroad, we are willing to let bygones be bygones. But from the fact that Curzon and Lloyd George have twice, since the solemn declaration of England's neutrality in the struggle between Greece and Angora, attempted to revert to the former policy and give support to Greece, we must suppose that the old influence (which a persistent rumour among persons likely to be well-informed declares to be of a financial nature) still is strong upon them. It is a delicate subject to approach, but we should like to say that, if it is a matter of money, the Muslims of the world are prepared to guarantee the payment of a sum of almost any magnitude in order to secure justice for Turkey and to free England from a shameful bondage to unmentionable Levantines.

"WORSE THAN JHALLIANWALLA."

The flood of light shed by the report of our special representative on the tragic happenings at Dharwar must have convinced our readers that a fresh crime against humanity, of a nature more diabolical even than that of Jallianwalla Baug has been committed. It is true that fewer human lives have been sacrificed and fewer injuries have been inflicted, but we are deliberately of opinion that in point of quality the crime committed by the Dharwar police is worse than that of Dyer and his myrmidons. Dyer at least had the excuse of trouble all over the province and of actual murder and arson by mobs. He believed, he said, honestly that the British Raj in India would go to wrack and ruin if he did not assume the role of its saviour. He moreover, had gone through the form of issuing a proclamation to the citizens of Amritsar not to assemble in meetings—it does not matter whether the proclamation was made known to the public at only one or two corners of the city or not. But what excuse had Shivlingappa and his underlings for firing without warning and without any attempt to disperse the crowd more peacefully? There was none. Both the Press communiques issued by Sir George Lloyd's Government have been riddled through and through by our special representative and the public have seen that there is not one solid fact in these communiques which can be taken to excuse the crime perpetrated by the police.

Our representative has reproduced some extracts from the statement of an eye-witness of the whole tragedy which shatter the entire fabric of misrepresentation and self-contradiction which the official communiques have erected. This eye-witness was characterised as "the most disinterested B.A., LL.B., in Dharwar" by Mr. Marsden, Superintendent of Police, Dharwar. His statement is with the police and Sir George Lloyd's Government may call for it, if they wish to probe the truth. We have it from this "most disinterested" witness that he saw "no attempt made by anyone in the mob to damage either person or property in the vicinity of the shop." He did see stones thrown once or twice, but the police took it complacently and "no attempt was made by them to disperse the crowd." He further avers that "neither the police nor the people seemed to molest each other." Even when a fire was noticed near a "tatti" of the shop, the police merely extinguished the fire and he "heard no order by the police asking the people to disperse." The witness says he was standing close to the compound wall of the Police Thana and he "saw no attempt made by the people either to hamper the police physically or any attempt to trouble them." Then he suddenly heard the whistle blown and responded to by the other police party and actual firing commenced "in all directions" without any warning. He definitely says, "I did not hear any warning by the police of the coming firing." Such is the evidence of an impartial eye-witness who was present near the scene till the moment firing ceased. And yet the official communique asks the public to believe that "the Sub-Inspector again warned the rioters without avail and then ordered his party to fire." Did the police make any attempt to disperse the crowd by a baton charge or by warning them that they would be compelled to fire in case the disorders did not cease? All the evidence available so far clearly shows that no such attempt was made by the police nor any warning given to the crowd of the coming firing.

It may be contended that the police fired in self-defence, because their lives were in danger. Here again the testimony of the "most disinterested" eye-witness disproves the fact. And what were after all the injuries of the police? The official communique says that one constable "fell hit by a stone", that the senior Sub-Inspector was "wounded" and that "others were injured." But what are the facts? Our correspondent found that only three policemen were taken to the hospital, of whom one, "whose pulse was normal", shook off his "unconsciousness" with a violent sneeze after the application of ammonia to the nose and that he and his two companions left the same night for home, "none the worse" for their "injuries." As for the "senior Sub-Inspector" Shivlingappa, his injury consisted of only an abrasion above the left eye. There was, besides these, another policeman, really wounded, but he had received these wounds not at the hands of the crowd, but through the gunshots of his own colleagues, Shivlingappa and his underlings. He appears to have been mixed up in the crowd! Poor fellow, not even he received a warning to clear out in time! We wonder whether he too will support the official story that a sufficient warning was given to the "mob" to disperse! It thus seems almost certain that Shivlingappa gave the order to fire because a stray stone brushed past his face and he took it as downright *lese majeste*. As to the allegations of arson, the official communique and the Dharwar police have yet to explain why they suffered calmly the alleged three attempts to set fire to the building, without so much as trying to catch hold of the miscreants or belabour them—or anybody else who happened to be near, as is their usual custom—when they were standing face to face with the crowd and when the Police "chawdi" itself was adjoining the shop and they could easily obtain any help they wanted from there if they were seriously bent on preventing arson? From what our representative was able to gather after exhaustive enquiries, it will not be strange if this story of arson proves ultimately to be an after-thought and a diabolical concoction with a view to justify the massacre. Our representative's surmise that the rags and the piece of bamboo found near the shop might be the remnants of the torch lighted by the police either as a signal to the other police party to be ready or to distinguish the crowd, seems not improbable. We shall not refer to-day to the deplorable callousness shown by Mr. Painter and the Superintendent of Police in leaving the dying and the dead unattended on the public road for two hours. The whole episode recalls the horrors of Jhallianwalla Baug in a strange manner. As we have said, in some respects it is more horrible than even Dyer's crime. If there was not so great a toll of life as at Jhalrianwalla Baug, says our correspondent, it was not due to the lack of intention on the part of the firing party, but to their bad marksmanship, and also to the smaller size of the target. Lord Reading appeals to the people of India to forget the Punjab episode. How can they forget it when fresh and fresh Jhallianwalla Baugs are being created by monsters in human shape dressed up in brief authority strutting about the land at so many places? Unless those who are mainly concerned in the Dharwar massacre are suspended from their posts, pending an enquiry, and unless that enquiry is conducted on absolutely impartial lines, which will be approved by the public, it is futile for the Viceroy and the Government of Bombay to hope that the people will easily forget the past or forgive the fresh wrong inflicted on them.

Notes of the Day

Straight Talk.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the trouncing which the Sydenhamite scaremongers received at the hands of Lord Lytton, will bring about a suspension, albeit temporary, of the campaign of mendacity that has been in progress for a long time past in Great Britain. There are no weapons which they have not stooped to use, with a view to damage the character of Indians and to blacken the prevailing atmosphere in India. They appear to be plentifully supplied with funds, which in most cases will be found to be paid to them from the public treasures of India for "past services." Lord Lytton has referred to deliberate lies promulgated in England by the paid agent of the European Association in India. But we do not believe that Lord Lytton's scathing denunciation of these lies will raise any blushes on the faces of their author's for they are part and parcel of the game of certain gentry who are determined to see that the hold they have obtained on India is not slackened through the effeminate and treasonable sentimentality of the "two Jews" who are at the helm of the affairs of this country. It is true their efforts to dislodge Mr. Montagu from his post have signally failed so far but evidently these die-hards have still some hope that they will be able to achieve their object if only they can sufficiently scare the British "democracy" by their lurid lies about India in revolt.

Outcome of Policy.

That Dyerism is far from being dead in this country, in spite of obsequies religiously performed, has been demonstrated by nearly half a dozen episodes since the Requiem was sung in the Imperial Legislative Assembly. Rae Bareli Chandpur, Giridih, Dharwar, Aligarh—all have shown that the evil spirit which sets at naught all laws of humanity and takes no count of human suffering is still there. Dukes and Viceroys may proclaim to the world that the spirit has been slain completely and that it will never raise its head again. But every fresh episode, in which the people and those who pretend to maintain the peace among them come into collision, betrays the existence and undiminished vitality of the evil principle which is at work. We might dismiss each episode by explaining it away in ways not fully convincing to our inmost heart, but the cumulative effect of the episodes occurring one after another is not to be so easily dispelled. Dyerism received a fresh lease of life immediately the Duke of Connaught turned his back on India. As Hakim Ajmal Khan says, after a close investigation of the phenomenon at Aligarh, the state of things is "the direct outcome of the deplorable Government policy, which, by condoning or conniving at minor acts of aggression, encourages a sense of inordinate obsession of authority and its flagrant abuse." Neither Mr. Liddiard at Aligarh nor Shivlingappa at Dharwar would have dared to fire had they not been aware of the absolution freely granted to their prototypes in the Punjab, in Rae Bareli and at Chandpur and of the refusal of the Government of India to revise the law regarding recourse to firing and to make it obligatory on the police to obtain the permission of the magistracy before firing on crowds. When thus a premium is officially set on legalised violence why should one blame the wretches who wish to achieve distinction in "efficiency" and "firmness" by hurling a few souls into eternity and thus removing all sources of "agitation?"

No Fair Test.

Referring to the demand, voiced by the United Provinces Liberal Association, that Indians should be allowed to participate in an adequate manner in the defence of their country, the Viceroy is reported to have stated that the rules under the Territorial Force Act are about to be published in their final form and that steps are being taken to constitute a number of Territorial infantry battalions. Lord Reading further observed, "The response that is made to the appeal for recruits for this Territorial Force will be the measure of the genuineness of the demand to which you refer." Taking this remark as its text, our local morning contemporary reads a homily to our "Liberal" friends. It reminds them that when during the War the opportunity was given to Indians to enlist in the Defence Force the response was lamentably poor. Undaunted by the failure of that experiment, it goes on to tell, "the Government are once again about to give Indians a chance", and repeats the warning that it rests mainly with Indians to make it a success. But may we humbly protest to both Lord Reading and our contemporary that the conditions of the test proposed are far from fair? If the "experiment" during the War proved a "failure," there was very good reason for it, and if it again proves a "failure," there will be very good reasons for that too; but Indians will refuse to be held responsible for all such "failures." Why did the last experiment fail? It failed because of the humiliating inequalities in the matter of allowances, status and so on, based on racial distinctions, that existed between the Indian and European sections of the Defence Force. If the same inequalities are to be perpetuated in the rules which are to be promulgated shortly in connection with the Territorial Force, we promise both Lord Reading and our contemporary that the fresh "experiment" will be not only a failure, but even a greater failure than the last one. We would recommend to our contemporary to possess its soul in patience till the rules are published and then it may publish side by side the rules under the Territorial Forces Act and those under the Auxiliary Forces Act and attempt to read any homily it likes for the benefit of Indians.

Parsis at St. Xavier's.

A strange but categorical report has reached us concerning the treatment of students of the Parsi community at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. The rude remark of a professor caused a *hartal* of the Parsi students some time back, and since then the whole community appears to have incurred the high displeasure of the College authorities. Considering that the reputation of St. Xavier's College in sport and other matters is largely owing to the Parsis, the present attitude of the authorities towards them seems to us inexplicable unless it is their object to exclude non-Christian students from the College; but in that case students of other non-Christian communities would have also to complain of cold treatment and insult, which does not seem to be the case. It seems to us that the time has come when Indians should give up sending their sons to foreign propagandist institutions once for all. It also seems to us that the foundation of a Parsi National High School on a large scale is desirable.

Mr. H. K. Hales.

Mr. Hales, whose article upon the subject of Lord Reading's difficulties we publish elsewhere, is a veteran journalist and contributes to many English newspapers. He is a man of absolutely independent views, however; and we think, that his opinion of the present situation in India cannot fail to interest our readers, although they may at some points disagree with it.

Indians in the Empire.

While it is satisfactory to note that the discussion in the Imperial Conference on the position of Indians in the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire has not altogether been burked as feared, it is rather difficult to make out whether the resolution on the subject which Mr. Sastri was to move in the Conference has been withdrawn by him or he has only been allowed to make a statement of the position from the Indian point of view. A cable dated the 8th instant told us that after Mr. Sastri made such a statement the question was referred to a committee. Another cable despatched the same day told us on the authority of the "Daily Chronicle" that "both India and Japan have accepted the right of the Dominions to choose the character of their own population," though how Japan has come to express such views at this juncture is not stated. When did "India" accept this "right" of the Dominions? Are we to believe that either Mr. Montagu or Mr. Sastri and the Maharao have sold away the claims of Indians in this easy manner at the private sessions of the Conference? Then again, what is the meaning of the fresh statements made by the Maharao and Mr Sastri on the same subject—statements which reopen a question that, according to the "Daily Chronicle", must be taken as closed? And are these statements to be understood as mere statements and nothing more or will they lead to any definite decision by the Conference? We can think of no more egregious failure of Mr. Sastri's mission than that things should be left at mere pious expressions of hopes on one side and references to the complexities of the problem on the other.

Mustafa Kemal High School.

In our yesterday's comments on the Report of the Mustapha Kemal Pasha High School when referring to the financial difficulties faced by the management of the School we gave the deficit up to date as Rs. 13,000. We are now informed by the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the School that the deficit is only Rs. 1,800. We are very glad indeed of the correction.

INDIA IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

CUTCH ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

MR. SASTRI ON IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

The Imperial Conference yesterday was engrossed with Indian Affairs. The Maharao of Cutch opening the discussions dealt principally with the development of the Parliamentary Government from which were expected the happiest results as far as India was concerned with regard to her aspiration towards full self-government on the Dominions' plan.

Mr. Sastri referring to the British Indians, domiciled in the Dominions, frankly recognised the right of the Dominions to regulate admision or restriction of immigration from whatsoever source provided that no invidious distinction was drawn between the immigrants from India and from the other parts of the Empire on the grounds of race, colour or any reason tending to differentiate the Indians from the other peoples of the Empire. Mr. Sastri further urged Indians should be permitted to settle in any British Dominion or Colony and should be accorded the full rights of citizenship without distinction between them and any other section of the citizens there.

PORTUGUESE INDIA AND BRITISH INDIA.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

Lisbon.—A Commission has been appointed to settle all questions outstanding between Portuguese India and British India.

PRINCE OF WALES' LANCASHIRE TOUR.

LORD DERBY'S SOLICITUDE FOR HIS HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

Addressing a Unionist meeting at Southport to-day Lord Derby dealing with the four days' tour by the Prince of Wales of Lancashire where the Prince had been accorded the most hearty reception, said that the Prince of Wales never lost his good temper though he was absolutely exhausted each evening, but his only thought was whether he had left anything undone that ought to have been done. The Prince was giving up the whole of his leisure to fit himself for the task which some day would be his, but he had no right to give up his health which was as valuable to the Nation as to himself. The Prince of Wales had got a strenuous month before him and after that he ought to take a holiday until April and do nothing, even knock out his voyage to India.

PRESENTATION OF CROIX DE GUERRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

A message from Amiens states that amid appropriate military honours and stirring patriotic speeches nearly 350 Somme communes to-day received the Croix de Guerre at the hands of War Minister, M. Barthou.

"NATIONALISTS CONDITIONS—IMPOSSIBLE."

GEN. HARRINGTON'S MISSION SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

The British representative at Constantinople has informed Mustapha Kemal Pasha that in view of the most absurd conditions laid down by Nationalists it is impossible for General Harington to proceed further with regard to the suggested meeting with him.

SIR C. TOWNSHEND'S MISSION TO TURKEY.

TO PREVENT TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 12.

The "Daily Mirror" says that Sir Charles Townshend is going to Turkey next week to try and prevent further hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks. It will not be an official mission.

CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK.

"GIVE UP TRADE NOW AND IMMEDIATELY."

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO STOP TRAFFIC.

ANXIOUS QUERIES OF THE TRADERS.

WILL MONEY BE REFUNDED BY GOVERNMENT?

ASSURANCE BY LIQUOR SELLERS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha Mahatma Gandhi addressed the liquor shop-keepers of Bombay at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday morning. The majority of the audience was Parsi, but there were some Bhandari shop-keepers also present. At the outset Mr. Gandhi asked the liquor merchants to give up the trade which was ruining the people of India and sapping their growth. He spoke strongly against any sort of violence on the part of the pickets both against the shop-keepers and their prospective customers. He said he would only lead the movement so long as it was non-violent, but once it became violent he would give up the leadership and retire to the Himalayas. The shop-keepers themselves showed their willingness to close their shops, provided they were refunded their license fees for the months they would have to close their shops. They had no objection to non-violent picketing, but they took strong objection to any violence or abuse on the part of the pickets. In the end Mr. Gandhi said they should draw up a manifesto signifying their assent to close their shops and asking the Government to return their license fees. The picketing of shops would be temporarily suspended for the purpose of picketting the foreign cloth shops. Once that was accomplished the liquor trade would be attacked. In the meanwhile the merchants were to consider what they should do in the way of taking up other trades for their maintenance.

There was a great deal of cordiality throughout the meeting and while the merchants appealed to Mr. Gandhi to suspend the movement or to get back their money from the Government, they showed the utmost respect towards him. What they felt most was the charge of dishonesty levelled against them by Mahatma Gandhi and they appealed to him to withdraw that word. But Mr. Gandhi was unwilling to do so, as he said he did not call all of them dishonest, but only some there were who must be called by that term. In spite of this he was given an ovation both on arrival and on his leaving the meeting, and he gained the object which he had in view, namely that of getting an assurance from the merchants that they were willing to give up trading in liquor.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said, since he had returned to Bombay he had realised the position of liquor contractors and he had been thinking what he should advise the Provincial Congress Committee and also the liquor merchants. He had been thinking deeply over these things and he felt much for the liquor merchants, who were earning their livelihood by means of selling liquor to the people. Mr. B. F. Bharucha had supplied him with facts and figures in this regard and many Parsi brethren had also written to him both anonymously and in their own names; he knew from all these what the actual position in the city was with regard to this trade. He wished to tell them that even if there were only a dozen or so bad men among the small Parsi community of 80,000, they would hurt it while even if there were five or seven lakhs among the Hindus and Moslems they would not be so glaringly prominent. That was always the case in this world. So while the few Parsi liquor shop-keepers had come into notoriety others were forgotten; the example of the Parsi liquor dealers was very prominently before the country. At the Excelsior Theatre he had told his Parsi friends that they would be able to set an example to the whole country by their noble conduct. Therefore, he was deeply sorry that so many people among the Parsi were earning their livelihood by selling liquor to the public and he thought it was a great discredit to them. He was also sorry that so many widows had to maintain themselves by selling liquor. In his opinion it was better for these women to break stones, or even beg their food than to sell liquor to the people.

DUTY OF RICH MEN.

If he had the means of a Petit or a Tata, he would have fallen at the feet of these Parsi widows and begged of them to give up this trade and take as much money as they liked. He would have been too glad to look after them. If he had any money at his disposal the first use he would make of it would be to offer it to his Parsi sisters and brothers and ask them to give up this liquor trade. Some of his Parsi friends had told him that they could not give up their daily glass of liquor; some had told him that the Parsi religion had prohibited drinking, while others told him that it has permitted them to drink liquor. His heart, however, was full of sorrow for his Parsi sisters whether their religion permitted drinking or not. If the poison of liquor selling continued long, it was enough to destroy, a small community like theirs.

A DANGER TO PARSI COMMUNITY.

His Parsi friends must have heard of Sri Krishna and his prophecy in regard to the Yadavas, who numbered lakhs and even more Sri Krishna had told them that if they drank and committed adultery the whole tribe would disappear for ever from the face of the earth. And what was there left now of the powerful Yadavas was not adultery a handy companion of drink? He knew from his experience in South Africa what sort of people these liquor sellers and buyers were. Those who sold liquor had to descend to the level of the drunkards, and their mentality was almost alike. The sellers had to be friends with the drunkards and then be on the same level of mentality. He had much experience of these things and he was only telling them what he had actually seen all over the country. He was also of opinion that those who sold liquor could not be honest. He was not only addressing his Parsi brethren, but also Bhandaris, who had written to him that they were ruined and that they would give up the trade gradually in about 20 or 25 years. Was it possible for this country to wait till then? What did it avail to the country for a thief or an adulterer to say that he would give up his vice in a few days? If the Parsis did not give up this traffic at once they would injure their community and their country. They must not take into consideration the apparent prosperity which they had gained by following the liquor trade. He would appeal to his Parsi friends to look after the Parsi widows whatever it might cost them, or however great sacrifice it might entail. It was better for them to do any honest thing than get rich at the expense of the vast majority of the people.

DHARWAR ATROCITIES.

As for picketing, he never thought it could be permanently stopped. He had horror of bloodshed. But he was prepared to take every risk in order that the drink evil could be arrested, so long as the pickets did not do violence he was indifferent what the Government did. He knew what had happened in Dharwar. He was sure the people had not erred as at Malegaon. He was shocked to hear that Mr. Painter was to be sent to Ahmedabad—a Collector who was guilty apparently of having connived at the murder of innocent men. Mr. Painter if he dared go to Ahmedabad would find his hands full. He would have to murder in Ahmedabad innocent boys and girls in order to stop picketing. It was an insult to the people of Gujarat to send an official like Mr. Painter to Gujarat.

Mr. Gandhi then gave his experiences in Durban about picketing when boys of 14 or 15 did their duty without fear or favour, inspite of the tremendous odds against them. Not a single soul was allowed to go unchallenged to the registration office to register himself. Never was any violence used by these youngmen.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF PICKETING.

He was for wholesale picketing all over the country; he was aware, however, of the defects which now existed in the system. He knew that bad men had got in as pickets. He had therefore suggested that picketing in Bombay only might be suspended till the end of the month so that it might be better organised and cover the whole of Bombay. Moreover all hands were required for organising boycott of foreign cloth by the 1st of August. But the final decision rested with the Congress Committee. He was not the autocrat that he was made out to be by the Praja Mitra. It was not possible for him to order the 32 crores of people what they should do; he could only give advice and guidance. In the meantime it was for the liquor merchants to look about and consider what they should do in the matter of their business; they should consider whether they could not take up any other profession and give up this selling of liquor. Dharwar incident had tainted the liquor they sold with innocent blood. He was convinced that the pickets in Dharwar had not done anything; they had not assaulted anybody; that the charges which were brought against them were unfounded and he was firmly convinced that the Police were in connivance with the liquor contractors. he laid the responsibility as much on the liquor dealers as on the officials.

DEMAND LICENCE FEES BACK.

He expected greater things from the Parsi community on account of their nobility, their knowledge and their courage. They knew what an insolent Collector had done there in Dharwar. He was sure that picketing would achieve the object he had in view, but if possible he wanted it to be done without doing that. The contractors would tell him that they had already paid the Government for their licenses. What they had given to Government they could easily get back from them. If they were all determined to get back the amounts they had paid, he was sure they would succeed in their object. They could apply to government to return the amounts they had paid, as they were not non-cooperators, and if they did not succeed then they could resort to other measures. If India did not get Swaraj by September, or even December, let the Parsi contractors consider that the money which they had given to Government would be lying to their credit with the future Government. He would assure them they would never lose their money.

NEED FOR SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

But, were they after all such poor people that they could not afford losing the sums? Only the day before he had received a letter from a Parsi liquor seller to say that they were not such poor people as was tried to be made out. Even the widows were not poor and they had a lot of money with them and he believed it. From his personal experience he knew that they were not poor and that they would not be thrown into the streets if they gave up selling liquor to the people. He would ask them not to be timid and be afraid of the consequences, but to stand erect as bold men and women. He wanted the Parsis to be with the nation in demanding equality of status. They could no longer brook and sort of subordination; Some people had told him that some of them had been in the trade for more than 20 years and how was it possible for them to give up the business now? They must, however, consider the situation calmly and come to a definite decision on the matter. He himself had given some thought to the problem and he felt that as they were not poor men they could easily take up any other profession they liked. He requested them to form a committee and then consider what they should do in the matter, but never to give up hope. Let them take up other professions and trades and see whether they could not prosper as easily as in the liquor trade. But in the first place it was their duty to give up the liquor trade now and immediately. Unless they were prepared to sacrifice something for their country, they would never be able to defend their liberty and get Swaraj. Only by means of sacrifice could they be fit for Swaraj and full liberty. They must depend on their own ability and they must have confidence in themselves. Even, the English nation had come to the fore by their self-confidence and he appealed to them not to lose hope but to have faith in themselves. He earnestly prayed God that He would give them the wisdom to make the sacrifice demanded of them.

Mr. Gandhi then said he would answer any questions that might be put to him by the merchants.

QUERIES OF LIQUOR SHOP KEEPERS.

Mr. Baria, a Parsi liquor contractor, said Mahatma Gandhi had accused the Parsi liquor contractors of dishonesty, but he wanted to assure him that all the Parsis were not like that. There were clauses in the license itself which prevented their being dishonest, and he would tell the Mahatma, that while there were a few dishonest men not all of them were dishonest. Referring to the question of picketting he said the pickets did not persuade the people in a quiet way not to take drink. In the name of all that was bad they asked the customers not to drink and he gave an instance of a particular picket who was guilty of indecency. If the pickets were not badmashes and were honest men he was sure that they could stop the traffic in a few moments. If the merchants had been told in the very beginning that there would be this movement they would not have taken the trouble to renew their licenses, but they were never informed of this. Naturally the merchants did not like to lose their money. They were not all Gandhis, for if they were all Gandhis they would get Swaraj not in three months, but in three minutes. (Applause). He complained that instead of drinking in the shops people now drank liquors in their homes and where they drank a few ounces, they now drank by bottles. People had also taken to drink methylated spirits which was even worse than liquors. He did not also think it was possible to stop the drink habit in a few days as there were so many communities in Bombay, and not one community only as in America.

PICKET GHANJA AND OPIUM SHOPS ALSO.

Another merchant asked that the Ganja, Bhang and opium and tobacco shops also must be picketted as they were even worse than liquor. Another merchant complained that the picketting was a great nuisance and was doing more damage than good. He said near Manockji Set's Wadi there were three or four shops and there were Parsi temples also and the words that were used by the pickets were so bad that there was every likelihood of a breach of peace occurring between the Parsis and the pickets. During the strike of the mill-workers they had to close their shops for more than 23 days and the men went to the Fort to drink and when those shops were closed they used to go to Bandra and so on It was therefore impossible to kill the drink habit all at once It would only be done by properly organising the pickets; the merchants wanted to help the Mahatma in his endeavours

A toddy shop owner dilated on the virtues of drinking toddy which he said was more a food and tonic than poisonous liquor.

A Parsi gentleman who was not connected with the drink trade said the merchants were not all dishonest; they had paid large sums of money to Government by borrowing them at high rates of interest, and if they lost their custom now they would be insolvents.

CHARGE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST PICKETERS.

A Bhandari merchant said they were one with Mr. Gandhi in his desire for Swaraj; they had helped in the past such a movement and they would not be backward now. Unfortunately, a community of soldiers had now taken to the liquor trade and they were all poor men. He complained that picketing was not at all non-violent; in some cases it was violent. He appealed to Mr. Gandhi to instruct the volunteers to do their work in a non-violent manner. They were not a rich people and they would be ruined and this work had to be done slowly.

A picket complained that false charges were brought against him by a liquor merchant. This charge the merchant said was without foundation and he explained the circumstances to Mr. Gandhi.

Several other liquor merchants complained generally that they were willing to give up the liquor trade provided the picketting was done in a proper manner and that Government gave a refund of their license fees.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha asked them whether they wished to continue this liquor trade for ever? (Cries of "No. No."). Then what they wished to say was this; that they had already paid their money to Government and that they were against picketting. Many people had expressed their opinions that they were not for ever going to engage themselves in the trade, but they were anxious to get back the money they had already paid to Government for their licenses. (Cries of assent). He understood that if they were refunded their money by Government, they were prepared to give up the trade for ever. (Loud cries of "yes, yes.")

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mahatma Gandhi in answering the objections and questions said they should not think that because they had come there they were bound by anything said at the meeting They had met there merely to have a free exchange of opinions and have a frank talk with each other. He had never said that the liquor sellers were all bad men There were many good people among them, but he must say that there were many dishonest people among them. He had listened carefully to their grievances about the pickets and he had already admitted that there were *budmashes* amongst them and he felt sorry for it. He wanted only honest men for the purpose. Some gentleman had dilated on the virtues of drink and toddy! There was nothing absolutely bad in the world, everything had its good points and so had liquor. But they had to consider as practical men the nett effect of liquor on the people. It was a matter of deep regret to him that there were 900 shops in this city which where spreading this poison among the people. He understood them to say that they were not against picketing as such, but only against such pickets as used bad language and used force (cries of "yes, yes"). He would tell them frankly that he was entirely against the principle of using force against even drunkards. What he wanted was only moral persuasion and no physical force. He had appealed to the Moderates and to the Government that they should combine with the people and put a stop to this traffic. If the Moderate Ministers understood and realised their duty, if Government realised their duty, they would at once take steps to put a stop to it. If the merchants were returned the license mony for the remaining period wer ethey willing to close their shops?

AGAINST LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Gandhi asked those who were with him to raise their hands if they were and almost all raised their hands, amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Gandhi said he was greatly pleased that they were not willing to continue their shops. He understood now that the Government was compelling them to sell drinks to the people and that the merchants themselves were unwilling to sell it. He would ask them to sign their names in a manifesto they were going to issue stating that they were willing to give up their shops, provided they were refunded the money which they had paid to Government.

He did not want to encourage *budmashes* in this country and he never wanted the shop-keepers to be abused. If the pickets were going to use force he would at once move for stopping the movement, and he would rather that it disappeared for ever. He wanted the pickets to work in a non-violent manner and he wanted them only to request the customers in a respectful way to give up drink. He appealed to the contractors to help the people to stop drinking.

The meeting then terminated.

INCENDIARISM AT BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

Incendiaries to-day set fire to extensive stables and stores in the centre of Belfast.

IRISH TRUCE.

MR. DE VALERA'S PROCLAMATION.

EVERY ONE "CUSTODIAN OF NATION'S HONOUR".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 12.

The following proclamation has been issued by Mr. De Valera:—

"During the Truce each soldier and citizen must regard himself as custodian of the Nation's honour and your discipline must prove that this is the struggle of an organised Nation. In the negotiations which have been initiated, your representatives will do their utmost to secure just and peaceful termination to the struggle, but history—and especially our history—and the character of the issue to be decided are a warning against undue confidence. An unbending determination to endure all that may still be necessary and fortitude such as you have shown in all your recent sufferings may be required and these alone will lead to the desired peace. Should force be resumed against our Nation you must be ready for your part once more to resist, for thus alone will you secure final abandonment of force and acceptance of justice as arbiter."

MR LLOYD GEORGE TO MEET MR. DE VALERA.

LORD DERBY'S PERSISTENCE FOR SETTLEMENT INCAB INET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 12.

The "Sunday Express" expects that Mr. Lloyd George will meet Mr. De Valera within a few days for the Cabinet is determined that no time shall be lost. The Cabinet declares that General Smuts, who has done so much to create a hopeful atmosphere will take a prominent part in the negotiations if the Irish representatives agree.

That there is a new spirit abroad is indicated by Lord Derby's persistence in the course of a speech yesterday evening that we must be prepared to make sacrifices even to the extent of giving full financial control to Ireland, but with restrictions as regards the National Debt, the Army and the Navy in order to secure settlement.

It is reported that Mr. McNeill and Mr. Michael Collins are likely to accompany Mr. De Valera to London.

MR. DE VALERA ACCEPTS PREMIERS' INVITATION.

BOTH SIDES ORDER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

The King to-day received Lord Midleton in audience upon his return from Dublin.

It is officially announced in Dublin that Mr. De Valera has decided to accept Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London and has instructed his supporters to cease attacks upon the Crown Forces and the Civilians, to prohibit use of arms, to cease military manoeuvres, to abstain from interference in public and private property, to prevent any action likely to cause disturbance of peace and to cooperate with him in providing an atmosphere in which peaceful discussions can be made possible. The Government in its turn has ordered cessation of the military and police raids, restriction of military activity in support of the people and civil duties, removal of the curfew restrictions, suspension of despatch of reinforcements and that the functions of the Police in Dublin shall be carried on by the Metropolitan Police.

CONFERENCE AT DOWNING STREET.

DE VALERA ACCEPTS PREMIER'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to Mr. De Valera:—"Will be happy to see you and any colleagues you may wish to bring at Downing Street any day this week."

Mr. De Valera has replied fixing the conference at Downing Street on July 14th.

IRISH TRUCE INAUGURATED.

GENERAL REJOICINGS IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

The Irish truce was inaugurated in Dublin at noon to-day amid general rejoicing. The ships in the port sounded their sirens. Auxiliary Police and Black and Tans are walking the streets unarmed and mixing with the people. Armoured cars and military lorries are conspicuous by their absence.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Dawson former billiards champion.

Their Majesties and Princess Mary left Portsmouth this morning on a royal yacht escorted by three destroyers on a visit to Channel Islands where they had an enthusiastic reception. Their Majesties subsequently toured the island of Guernsey.

CHANDPUR INCIDENTS.

DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

There was another lively debate lasting over two and a half hours at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, when discussion on the Chandpur incidents regarding the removal of coolies from the station paltforms was resumed. There were seven resolutions before the House, six of which asked for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry and the other asked Government to take action as regards the conduct of local officials concerned. Most of the Muhamedan members supported the latter resolution while almost all non-official members attacked Sir Henry Wheeler's statement and speech made on Friday last.

Sir Henry Wheeler, in the course of his second speech, on the subject, refuted the arguments advanced by the movers and supporters of the resolutions. In conclusion Sir Henry Wheeler said it was not a pleasant task for any man to deal with the situation that arose at Chandpur. He believed that the officials dealt with it in a reasonable manner. In doing so they had taken a certain amount of responsibility for the acts they performed. There was, probably, a majority of officials, who, supported by the sense of discipline and traditions of a fine service and assured of a fair and reasonable treatment at hand of those who judged them, would in an emergency take responsibility upon themselves, but there could be nothing more destructive of their moral if they were to act in the fear of being stigmatised as criminals as had been the case more than once in the debate.

The resolution demanding a Committee of Enquiry was lost by 40 votes to fifty; the resolution asking the Government to take action regarding the conduct of local officials concerned with a view to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, was carried. Government opposed it.

SWADESHI.

A RESPONSE TO MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL

Dear Mahatmaji.

I as a manufacturer of Swadeshi goods beg to approach you with a tangible proposal of helping your work. I am the Bombay representative of the Hind Candle Works and the Chocolate Works situated at Bilimora, Gujrath, two Proprietory Concerns floated with Indian Capital and exclusively manned by Indians and as Manager of both I think I have the right [illegible] capacity of to approach you, both in the capacity of a manufacturer, a merchant and one who [illegible] sympathises with your attitude towards the Swadeshi problem and completely bears in mind all the warnings that you gave to Mill-owners the other day. I hope you will be in a position to appreciate my proposal and help in my resolve. I manufacture Vegetable Tallow, Glycerine Pure B. P. 1.26, Textile Soap, Woollen Soap all of which are used in Mills. As regards Vegetable Tallow I can say that it is the best substitute for Mutton Tallow which is so extensively used in Mills and I take the guarantee that I shall supply such quantity as all the Mills in India may require for their consumption.

As regards Glycerine I am sorry my output is limited to 5000 lbs. per month, but I can guarantee that my Glycerine is as good as any of British or foreign manufacture.

As regards Textile Soap I take the guarantee of supplying to all the Mills in India as much as they require.

I manufacture Stearine Candles and my output per month is 3000 cases of the same. They are at the disposal of my countrymen.

I manufacture Soft Soap which is just as good as of foreign manufacture and I offer it at a very low price.

I am proud to say that I am ready to offer my articles at the very prices at which the foreign gooda are sold. I guarantee to satisfy the purchaser that he will in no way be a loser if he goes in for my articles.

Chocolates, Cocoa and Drink Chocolate are offered to my countrymen at a comparatively cheaper quotation than that from English firms.

What more can I say? I have the honour to belong to two concerns which are purely Indian and the products of which are at the service of my countrymen. I bind myself hereby that I shall not increase the rates of same unless the price for raw materials goes up. I have been serving the two Industries, the only ones of their kind in India, honestly and I would like to see how far my Brethren are honest to themselves, to their Motherland, to you, their most revered leader and ultimately to God who has made you His Most Beloved Instrument.

Allow me to remain,
Yours most sincerely,
S. G. PUROHIT.
Ever in the Service of Truth
Bombay, 57 Apollo St. Fort.

CEYLON NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 11

There was some little rain in Ceylon but most places are still heavily in deficit. Rain was threatening in Colombo over the week end but there was no fall and the city is nearly a foot in deficit.

There is no news as yet of the intentions of the Rice Controller in regard to Ceylon supplies and restrictions and control are being maintained. Controller's service is puzzling the market.

"CONSPICUOUS WANT OF RESTRAINT."

POLICE LAWLESSNESS IN ALIGARH.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S VERSION

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 11.

I Interviewed, Hakim Ajmal Khan on return from Aligarh, where he had gone to make inquiries about the disturbance. He said he had gone straight to the scene of the first affray, which is alleged to have taken place in the District Court compound. On the members of the bar association agreeing to answer his question; he recorded evidence of some of them and from others he obtained written statements, besides collecting what other evidence he required for corroboration. In his opinion all evidence goes to prove that so far from exercising restraint the police behaved with conspicuous want of restraint Those assembled in the Court compound, on being exhorted by Mr. Sherwani to leave were about to move away when the police are said to have started indiscriminate baton charges, striking some of the litigants also and chasing people beyond the court compound. The Hakim Sahib then proceeded to other scenes of the occurrence Kotwali and the post office but recorded no statements there. He hopes to move the appointment of a commission of inquiry by the Congress.

NO RETALIATION BY PEOPLE IN COURT COMPOUND.

He was assured by those who volunteered statements that in the court compound not a man was seen even returning blows let alone attacking the police. Police violence seems to have infuriated the mob, when some of them lost patience and committed regrettable excesses after shooting at the masjid. He further said that all accounts agreed that the baton charge and scuffle occurred in the Court compound, long before Malkhan Singh's sentence was pronounced and, therefore, it seemed incorrect to say that the mob commenced riot in consequence of the sentence passed on Malkhan Singh.

INTERVIEW WITH THE COLLECTOR.

When leaving Aligarh, the Hakim Sahib was met by the Collector on the station and granted him an interview which the Collector had asked for the Collector said he was aware of the Hakim Sahib's activities in Aligarh and wished that the efforts should be in the direction of restoring peace and order. He was assured that all possible efforts were being made to do that and he was shown a draft poster, exhorting people to act with due regard to patience and forbearance, which were the essence of the spirit of N. C. O. Violence in any state or form was condemned and excesses were deplored in the poster. The Hakim Sahib further assured the Collector that their creed demanded that Non-Cooperators should abstain from violence and any one acting in contravention of that spirit forfeited the right to be regarded a Non-Cooperator. They were for Truth and Justice and Sacrifice. The Collector wondered why if these were the principles for which they stood they were not prepared to reveal the identity of the offenders. He was told that as a representative of Government, who claimed to deal with such offenders in due course, he did not seem to set very good example; for he did not seem inclined to admit the guilt of the police, who were the first to behave in a manner glaringly beyond their duty and provoking. The Magistrate wanted an assurance that Pandit Javaharlal would not address a meeting, but the Hakim Sahib was unable to vouchsafe it.

GROWING LAWLESSNESS OF POLICE.

Mr. Hakim Sahib thinks that the police excesses in the recent disturbances appear to be a direct outcome of the deplorable Government policy, which, by condoning or conniving at minor acts of aggression, practically encourages a sense of inordinate obsession of authority and its flagrant abuse. Even where higher officials would like to deprecate such acts, the police and subordinate officials in other departments as well daily seem to be nursing the fond idea that they are the tail which wags the dog. It is easy to hang all sins on the convenient peg of the agitator, but few cargo to notice the callous indifference to the growing lawlessness of these maintainers of peace and order. The Hakim Sahib has been convinced that the Aligarh disturbance with all that it seems to have revealed deserves more public attention that it has attracted so far.

PANIC IN A WEDDING PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

SHOLAPUR, July 12.

At 10 p.m. yesterday the Sholapur G. I. P. Railway Institute was a scene of great panic and consternation while a wedding entertainment of a railway official, Mr. Sullivan of the Loco Department, was being held there. From an early hour of the evening the weather was threatening and it fast developed into a heavy down pour of rain with thunder and lightning. Suddenly a violent clap was heard and the dance hall resounded with the cries of alarm and screaming of both young and old as a lightning struck the building through an iron pointer above the roof, piercing through and damaging the wall Several ladies fainted with the sudden shock, and a confusion prevailed. One woman servant who happened to be leaning against the wall witnessing the dancing was unfortunately killed instantaneously. The entertainment was thus abruptly brought to a close. Damage to the building is slight.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

PRESIDENT HARDING TO CONVENE A CONFERENCE.

SETTLEMENT OF PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

Reuter learns that as an outcome of the exchange of views with the United States, Japan and China initiated after discussion on the Far Eastern and Pacific policy by the Dominions' conferences in London President Harding has initiated a proposal to hold a conference on the limitation of armaments preceded by conversations on the Far East and Pacific questions between the powers most closely interested. The Premier will make a statement on the subject in the House of Commons to-morrow.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INITIATIVE WELCOMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George confirmed an explanation already given of why the Anglo-Japanese Treaty remained in force. The Premier said that both the parties desired an agreement to be brought into a complete harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations. The whole British Empire welcomed with the utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and courteous initiative. (Cheers) He was confident that the House would esteem it as an act of far-seeing statesmanship and wholeheartedly wish it success. No effort would be lacking to make it so on the part of the Empire which fully shared the liberal and progressive spirit inspiring it.

NO FORMAL PROPOSAL TO U. S. FOR A CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

Reuter learns that the British Government has submitted no formal proposal to the United States Government for a conference regarding the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the general question of the Pacific or Disarmament but it has lost no opportunity of showing that it would welcome such a proposal by the Washington Government.

FRENCH GOVT. FAVOURABLE TO PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—The "Matin" says that the French Government is extremely favourable to the proposed Pacific Conference and has already communicated its views to Britain.

PRESS SUPPORTS RECALL OF FRENCH DELEGATION.

"SCANDALOUS PARODY OF JUSTICE"

Reuter's Telegram.

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

Paris.—The newspapers are in unanimous approbation of the recall of the French delegation and declare that the scandalous parody of justice at Leipzig has forged the reopening of the question of punishment of the War Criminals.

A Brussels telegram says that the French Ambassador has requested the Belgian Foreign Office not to send further delegation to Leipzig.

POLICE PATROL FIRED UPON IN BELFAST.

SEVERE SNIPING IN RESPONSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 12.

Notwithstanding the signature of Irish Truce, the date on which it comes into operation is destined not to be heralded without the flaming up of violence for in Belfast at midnight last night the police patrol was fired upon, resulting in 1 policeman being killed and 2 dangerously wounded. The attack was succeeded by severe sniping which continued throughout the day with the result that four civilians were killed. Other casualties occurred in other parts of Ireland in the course of affrays, several of which took place at Cork.

HEAT WAVE IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 12.

Ninety degrees in the shade were registered in London to-day which is the seventy-eighth day of the heat wave. There is an alarming scarcity of water with no prospect of rain. There have been many deaths from heat.

PANDIT KRISHNA KANT MALAVIYA.

WARNED BY GOVERNMENT.

"NOT SORRY FOR THE ARTICLE."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, editor of "Abhyudya" has been warned by Government in connection with an article headed "What answer have you, Sir Harcourt Butler" relating to sending to jail a number of boys in Partabgarh for distributing Pandit Nehru's leaflets. Pandit Krishnakant in reply to the Collector writes that there is not a word in the article from which he retracts or is sorry for and he does not accept the warning as legitimate and Government can take any action they like.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 12

A horrible report of triple murder and suicide is to hand from Sidlaghatta, a suburb of Bangalore, where one Thimma, owing to certain domestic differences threw his three grown up children and himself last into a well full of water. All four bodies were recovered and police investigations are proceeding.

ANIMAL SACRIFICES AT HUBLI.

B. H. LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

The following letter has been sent by the Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, To the Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar.

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the fact that a fair called the Durgabai Fair is to be held at Hubli in a short time when thousands of animals are likely to be sacrificed on the occasion.

Many Indian States have authoritatively put a stop to this custom, thinking it both barbarous and cruel, particularly in these civilised days of enlightenment and progress. However, I am afraid perhaps the Government of India Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Sec. 11), might come in your way in prohibiting such kinds of sacrifice. But I am quite sure that by persuasion and sympathetic advice to the people they may refrain from such practices.

WANTED PERSUASIVE INTERFERENCE.

They indulge in such a cruel custom out of their ignorance, but there are instances which go to prove that they have given up such practices on the persuasive interference of kind-hearted British as well as Indian officers. And so far as my experience goes, those who are really popular officers in their districts, have not failed to stop such a custom by leading the masses on a right path.

If, however, unfortunately you could not succeed stopping this custom, may I request you to see that such sacrifices are not offered in the public streets, as even according to law it is illegal.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 12.

A Paris message states that M. Briand in the Chamber dealing with Banque Industrielle de Chine declared that the Government had done everything to avoid the situation arising the consequence of which would recoil on the moral authority of France in the Far East. The decision of the commercial tribunal on the Banques request to be given benefit of the compromise settlement would be published on July 27th. Meanwhile the Government would pursue their efforts knowing that the maintenance of the French interest in the Far East largely depended upon the solution of the question. Negotiations were in progress with China with a view to continuance of the undertaking which would render great services to the French interests but it was a question of private enterprise and means at the disposal of the Government consisted in appealing to a sense of solidarity and using a certain amount of moral pressure. There was good reason to hope for a satisfactory solution.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS

FRENCH DELEGATION AND WITNESSES LEAVE LEIPZIG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.

Leipzig.—The French Delegation and the witnesses of the Supreme Court have departed having been recalled to Paris by the Government. The trials of Von Shack, Von Ruska and others continue in spite of the departure of the French delegation.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 11

Hakim Ajmal Khan hopes to move the Congress to appoint a non-official committee to enquire into the cause of the recent disturbance at Aligarh.

HANDS OFF ANGORA GOVT.

KHILAFAT DEMANDS.

RESOLUTIONS AT KARACHI CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 11.

The Khilafat Conference which came to a close yesterday passed the following resolutions:—(1) This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference declares the allegiance of the Muslim population to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the Commander of the Faithful, and gives him an assurance that they would not rest content until they had secured complete fulfilment of the Khilafat demands. (2) It records its sorrow at the death of Jan Mohamed Junejo who had led the Hijrat movement and sends its condolences to his family. (3) It further congratulates those workers in Sind who have undergone imprisonment in the cause of their religion and country and hopes that their efforts will meet with success. The fourth resolution moved by Maulana Abdul Majid of United Provinces is as follows: "This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference declares that so long as the demands of Indian Muslims regarding the integrity of the Khilafat and the preservation of the sanctity of Jazirut-Ul Arab and other holy places which are based upon their religious canons are not fulfilled, they neither shall rest in peace nor allow them to be left to the enemies of Islam, that the entire province of Thrace, and Smyrna shall form indissoluble components of the territories of the Turkish Sultan as they used to be before the war, and in no part of them shall the Muslims tolerate the influence and interference of Greece or any other Power. The Muslims shall never agree to the condition the Allies wish to impose upon the Turkish Government or on its military, naval and air forces, or in connection with the financial, economic, or judicial administration, as that would tend to interfere with the complete independence of the Khilafat and the Sultanate.

A MUSLIM MESOPOTAMIA.

This Conference calls upon the local committees to make fresh declarations to the above effect so that no doubt be left as to the religious obligations of the Muslims The fifth resolution ran to the effect that, whereas Mesopotamia contains holy places such as the burial places of the descendants of the Prophet and holy saints and is in addition an integral part of the Jazirut-Ul-Arab, the influence, residence or entrance of non-Muslim nationals without the authority of Islamic powers is not permissible by religion and in case colonization of the above character comes about it would conflict with their holy Shariat. The Musalmans were convinced that the Armenians would take advantage of their nearness to the holy places and revive their old enmity towards Islam. This Conference thereafter demands that the above country be immediately vacated by non-Muslim people. The sixth resolution was to the effect that it permits the Central Khilafat Committee to send out emissaries to other Muslim countries to educate the people there, make them alive to their present position and promote Islamic brotherhood.

KEMAL PASHA CONGRATULATED.

The seventh resolution moved was the most important. It reads as follows:—"That this meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference congratulates Ghaz Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his Government on the courage and suffering they have put up to save Islam and pray that he may be able to drive the foreigners out of Turkish territory. It further declares unlawful for any of the faithful to serve from to-day in the army or help in recruitment. It further decides that if the British Government directly or indirectly, openly or secretly, fights the Angora Government the Muslims of India will start civil disobedience and establish their complete independence at the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Ahmedabad and hoist there the flag of the Indian Republic."

"STOP THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."

This meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference calls upon all local Khilafat Committee to devise measures to absolutely stop drinking within their districts and congratulates the workers and volunteers of places where the liquor traffic has diminished and further commends to them to put forth their best efforts to achieve better success. The second resolution that was to the effect that this meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference calls upon all provincial district and village committees to put forth their last efforts to enlist a crore of Khilafat members and collect forty lakhs of rupees to relieve distress in Smyrna and aid the Mahajirins Relief Fund. The third resolution was that the Conference strongly appeals to the pirs and zamindars of Sind to take more interest in the Khilafat movements than they have done hitherto and requests the former to command their disciples to do the same. This Conference strongly condemns the repression inaugurated by the Government of the Frontier Provinces in its various districts—such as Kohat, Pathaar, and Banu it is policy of imprisoning Khilafat workers and organisers and refusing permission to the National Muslim University for collections of funds. This conference congratulates Sirdar Sardulsingh, Cavassieur of Lahore, on the great suffering he has patiently borne in the cause of his religion and country and further condemns the mischievous attempts of the Government to create disunion among the Sikh community. This conference appeals to all people to take to the spinning-wheel and wear khadar leaving the mill made cloth for the use of the poor, while sending out their cloth for the use of the sufferers in Smyrna. It appeals to them to carry out effectively this new step of the non-cooperation programme and secondly appeals to women to discard foreign cloth and thus remove the cause of the nation's poverty.

ARRESTS AT ALIGARH.

OVER 100 WARRANTS ISSUED.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY?

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, July 12.

Further arrests took place to-day under Section 107 and it is probable that fairly over 100 warrants of arrests have been issued. The Commissioner of Agra Division is still here in connection with the riot investigations. The Collector's staff has been strengthened by three more Deputy Collectors.

It is rumoured in very well-informed circles that it has been decided upon to remove Mr. Mahomed Ali's National University from Aligarh.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

CASE TO COMMENCE ON 18TH.

(Associated Press.)

HDARWAR, July 12.

In connection with Dharwar Shooting case, 25 arrests have been made so far.

The town is entirely calm. Public meetings are being held almost every day by the Congress Committee urging non-violence.

Bail applications have been dismissed by the Sessions Court to-day.

The Congress Committee has passed a resolution urging Government to appoint an impartial commission of enquiry and pending report of which to stay the present proceedings. The Congress Committee is conducting investigations and recording statements.

The case will commence on the 18th inst.

PANDIT JAGADAMBA HITASH

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S RIGORIOUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12

Trial was concluded to-day at Alipore jail of Pandit Jagadamba Prasad Hitash who was prosecuted on charge of preaching sedition. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

A disturbance is forming off the Madras coast, and indicates another revival of the Bombay monsoon. The rainfall has extended into parts of Gujerat and Sumontane Districts of the Punjab. It has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sumontane, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, Madras, and Deccan; and local in Burma, United Provinces, Central India, East Mysore and the north Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, East Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, and South West Madras.

Chief amounts were:—Port Blair, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab four, Monywa one, Myitkyina, Gauhati, Dhubri and Shillong one and half, Cherrapunji six, Naraingunj two, Jessore, Barrisal, Saugor Island and Burdwan one and half, Berhampore one, Mymensingh three, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling two, Sembalpore one, Naya, Dumka, Patna and Gorakhpur one and a half, Bahraich two, Meerut and Mussorie one, Sutna and Raipur one and a half, Jagdalpur two, Sialkot and Rawalpindi a half, Simla three, Dharampore two, Muree one, Peshawar a half, Surat one, Sholarpur two, Raichur and Bangalore one and half, Kurnool one, Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in the Punjab and East Hyderabad.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The market for coal shares ruled firm and a fairly good turnover reported. Jute shares ruled steady with a large speculative business passing in Howrah. In miscellaneous section good business was reported with an improvement in prices generally. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 910, Bengal Giridih 26, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-4, Burrakur (old) 50 and (new) 47-8, Bolompur 8, Equitable 33-8, Fularibad 22-4, Govindpur 23, Hurriladih 201, Kasta (country) 7 prem. pench valley 390, Samla Kendra 15-4, Sowardhi 9-12, Karanpura 37-4, Nestooria 10-6, North-West Country 41-8.

Jute:—Albion 392, Auckland 205 s.l., Behar 2-10, Caledonian 362, Dalhousie 325 s.l., Empire 51-8, Fort Gloster 643-8, Fort William 265 s.l., Hooghly 71-8 s.l., Howrah 36-10, Northbrook 51-8, Orient 98, Reliance 35-12, Union 462-8, Waverley 8-4.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7-12, Britannia Biscuits 7-14 cum divd British India Corporation 11, British Burmah Petroleum 15-12, Central Provinces Cement 7-14, Dunbar Cotton 450, Hatirkool Oil 8-14, Hume Pipes 8-14, Imperial Bank 1115, Indian Iron and Steel 64, Kesoram Cotton 16, Ryam Sugar 40-8, Tinnevelly Textiles 15, United Flour 35-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 58-12 and small lots were done at 59. War bonds short loans at 100-4, 1925 at 100-2, 1928 at 100-4 and 1930 at 100-2 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three-eight pence.

Service on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway has been suspended owing to heavy rain and landslips.—(A.P.).

MURAL PAINTING.

MR. SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

The following is the concluding part of the lecture delivered by Captain W. E. G. Solomon, Principal Sir J. J. School of Art, on 7th July, 1921, before the Architectural Students Association, Bombay. The previous instalment appeared in the issue of Tuesday last:

The monks used a very restricted palette a beautiful jade green, and an occasional citron are perhaps the most vivid notes that prevail; the basis of the whole colour scheme being a warm earth tint. This reticence of colour so far from being a limitation—enormously increases the general unity of effect which successive artists managed to retain through all the variations of style and the lapse of centuries. It also tends to a broad simplicity in spite of the extremely ornate composition of some of the panels.

But if the critic finds in this restricted range of colour merely an evidence of the paucity of pigments then existing—a theory which I do not think wholly covers the facts—he cannot so explain away the amazing selective skill with which the Ajanta masters handled their tone values. They understood the peril's of monotony, and instead of relying upon a wide variety of colours were able to achieve by means of strong contrast and variation of tone all the titillation required.

Yet in their scale of tone—value also was rigidly and sternly limited. They allowed themselves no full dark and no high lights, which of course conforms to the rules of the magnificent game they were playing. To me the sparkling high lights so dearly beloved by most of our modern Mural Painters amount to what old Vasari would have termed "a capital heresy in the art."

GRANDEUR OF AJANTA.

This being so I was somewhat taken aback to see in an an eminent critic's latest book the Ajanta jewellery and other ornaments described as "sparkling points of interest." Nothing sparkles at Ajantha—an art broad as the Indian Ocean, luminous as the Indian night, subdued to an almost ascetic point of renunciation of tricks of the trade, does indeed loom around us. But it sparkles not. When we pass from admiration of the finely adjusted tone-value to a consideration of form in these cave panels we are at once struck by the purity of their drawing, and the grandeur of design.

I speak now be it understood of the best work at Ajanta. There is much there that is naturally unworthy, and in the caves of later days there are figures as stiff and iron-wrought as if they were from the stilted brush of Margaritone. But the designing in caves I and II at any rate is very noble. Most fully did our masters understand that the silhouette is and must ever be the basis of mural painting. How well they avoided geometrical symmetry in planning the points of their compositions; how carefully they varied the distances and heights of the heads of their figures, how fully they realised and eschewed the damaging weakness that ever lurks in the concave line. Their drawing is expressive, virile, telling. Their Arabesques are full of life. Each individual figure or piece of drapery is made to yield the utmost in line and expression, that can be got out of it. Never do these dear old Bhuddist Artists become silly banal—never do they call in the art of the easal painter to lend them meritricious aid; what cannot be expressed in terms of line and silhouette—should not be attempted by the mural painter, and nobly does the Ajanta tradition maintain this golden rule.

But the Masters did not limit themselves in regard to form more than the restrictions of a just regard to the exigencies of space, and the control of colour and light and shade demanded. On the contrary they revelled in humanity—the humanity of the world about them. Their delight in the decorating of naked limbs with ornaments is the naive and innocent delight of the child; and the beauty of mortal woman permeates their compositions, as the perfume of the moon flower fills the Indian gardens in April.

USE OF LIVING MODELS.

They worked from the living model freely constantly and with a keen appreciation of movement and gesture; and they certainly painted from cartoons and sketches. Their use of the outline varies much in its treatment, being sometimes eliminated altogether as in the four-figure panel of a lady at her toilet, where the edges of the figures are wonderfully treated, the general effect being as broad as the later work of Grovanni Bellim. But as a rule they relied upon a definite outline, and a very pure and beautiful line it is. We may be sure that many of the heads are portraits; there are some as characteristic and precious in handling as those in the Leonards sketch books at Milan. And through every phase of the decorations runs a throbbing, vigorous, energetic life, that was never yet attained by visionaries, but only by energetic craftsmen with highly-developed powers of mind, of observation, and of technique. The Painters of Ajanta were far from being mere visionaries. They were a band of tremendously practical hard-workers.

This is a point that cannot be too strongly insisted upon to-day when there still exist a marked tendency to approach Indian Art from the mystical rather than from the genuinely artistic point of view, and I feel that it is very needful for all young Indian Artists to grasp the fact that the great Indian Artists had to work hard, laboriously, and sincerely. They would probably have agreed with Sir Joshua Reynolds that "genius is the art of taking in finite pains."

It is true that since the great triumph of Mural Painting at Ajanta India has produced but little in that direction. But what is a gap of six hundred years in the life of a nation, which has extant to her credit two thousand years of artistic production? Perhaps that elusive Peri whose travels we have been following, grew weary of mountain gorge and monolithic temple; perhaps she wished to give the West its chance again. At any rate in the thirteenth century we find her guiding the hand of an Italian shepherd boy as he sketched his Father's sheep with a sharp stone on a piece of rock. That shepherd boy was Giotto the reviver of Mural Painting in Europe.

Into the subsequent progress of Mural Painting in the West we need not now enter. I have glanced at the broad outline of it history upto the period of the Italian Renaissance. I wish now to ask you to consider its situation in India of the present day, and the prospec's of a successful revival here of this beautiful and indigenous branch of Indian Art.

The subject of Indian Art and of the means of its improvement has of recent years increasingly occupied public attention as it has gradually become clear that a volume of indigenous talent exists which only requires right directing and effective patronage to produce the very finest results. The two chief centres of India's reviving artistic powers are Calcutta and Bombay; elsewhere except for isolated examples there has been very little activity in art. The work of the Calcutta School of Art has been well-known for some years, and has attracted considerable attention. This School has revived an archaic convention with considerable success although it has not attempted works on a comprehensive scale, confining itself to the production of small pictures with much individual charm and manner. More recently the Bombay School of Art has shown by the Mural Painting which it has produced and is producing, that Indian artists are capable of grappling successfully with the difficulties of drawing and designing on a large scale, and of executing Arabsesques of life-sized figures and ornaments, possessing a marked and distinctive beauty. The work already accomplished is admitted by all critics to show splendid promise for the future of Indian Art.

It is to my mind a very natural thing that this the latest and most real step forward in the revival of Indian painting should be directed towards the decoration of public buildings. The greatest triumphs of Indian painting in the past, as we have seen were attained by the application of that decorative sense which is the Indian Artist's peculiar birth-right, to the adornment of wall spaces.

THE AJANTA.

These paintings which are the indubitable products of indigenous art, are not only exquisite and rare themselves, but in my opinion and in the opinion of the most competent judges, are among the most wonderful expositions of the art of mural decoration in the world, and deserve to rank with the greatest achievements of the Italian Renaissance.

The spirit of the Masters whose genius illuminated India at Ajanta still animates the Indian of to-day and I believe is working in him so strongly that only a touch is wanted to release a long spent up flood of artistic energy as inexhaustibly rich and varied as it is unique.

But this spirit of Ajanta is working progressively forwards, and in terms of modern thought and feeling. This spirit in Indian Art is not to be captured by means of a blind return to the great originals of a thousand or two thousand years ago, as some have mistakenly supposed. It is instinct in the India of to-day, and if the artist of to-day is to "arrive." then he must boldly go on to deliver the message of his own age which it is in him to do. On no account must he retrace his steps, however alluring the artistic land marks of the past may be.

It seems as though Indian art were now standing trembling upon the verge of an "undiscovered country" lovely beyond the imaginings of the West, urged so far on her journey by forces which we can but guess at, but which, if she is now given a helping hand to cross the border line will impel her to deliver a message of inestimable valuable to the world.

It is necessary to dwell on these points because between the art methods of Calcutta and Bombay there is admittedly a marked divergence of thought. If, as unfortunately seems likely, the Calcutta movement, based on a beautiful archaic convention, has reached the limits of its expression, the new movement in Bombay which takes nature as its only source of inspiration, is founded on principles so broad and fundamental as to be capable of almost unlimitted development.

ART OF BOMBAY.

The history of this movement may be briefly stated.

During the recent war it was my lot to spend two years in India from 1917 to 1919, and becoming deeply interested in Indian art I sought to discover the causes which appeared to be indefinitely retarding its advance. It seemed to me that the stagnation of modern Indian painting was largely due to (a) the want of Public patronage, absence of National confidence in Indian artists.

Accordingly in December 1919 soon after taking up my appointment as Principal of the Bombay School of Art, the Class of Mural Painting, was inaugurated. Economically the idea of specialising in decorative painting as applied to buildings is. I think, very sound, because we may thereby hope to obtan a new and wide field for Indian painters, who cannot find a ready sale for easel pictures. In this work I was warmly encouraged and helped by the Local Government which sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the mural paintings in the School of Art, and thus showed itself sympathetic to the Movement. Interest in the progress of this effort also led His Excellency Sir George Lloyd to lend his direct and personal patronage to the Movement from its earliest stages; to inspect the mural paintings in progress; to unveil the large panel entitled "The Recrowning of India", and to present a special prize at the annual prize giving on the 14th December 1920. His Excellency has further afforded a genuine impetus to the work by commissioning the School of Art to execute a series of Mural Painting in Government House, Bombay and by promising to present a gold and a silver medal for proficiency in this branch of painting.

The result of the patronage of the School of Art by Sir George Lloyd's Government was that the syllabus of work which was laid down in December 1919, was successfully followed, and the wall paintings were exhibited to the public on December 14th 1920 and subsequent days. So great was the general interest in this essentially Indian exhibition of Mural Paintings, that the School of Art had to be kept open to the public for five, instead of for three days; and apart from the opening day, it is estimated that between twelve and fourteen thousand people visited the Exhibition. It is indeed most inspiring to see how thoroughly the Indian public of all grades of society not only in Bombay but throughout India appreciate the Mural Paintings. The reason is that Indians recognise in them a mode of expression which, as Mr. Griffiths, a late Principal of the Bombay School of Art, observes is "still congenial to the Oriental temperament and mind". In his recent speech at the School of Art Sir George Lloyd very truly said that progress in Art consisted of the discovery of new modes of expression." Indian Art is discovering a new mode of expression in the Bombay movement.

But a time has now come when the effort begun in the School of Art of Bombay needs more help in fact all the help that can be given it. Public as well as official patronage must be forthcoming if young artists are to get their chance and where should the help towards that patronage come from if not from the Architects of Bombay? Mural Painting is now as it ever was in the custody of the Architects. Its future development must depend upon them. The Architect alone can introduce the painter to his patron. He is the controller of the painter's fate because he is the Middleman between the painter and his public.

I, therefore, would appeal to all architects present here, to all past and present students of this Architectural School of which we have so much reason to be proud.

I would have you realise that a building remains unfinished until the artist's brush has endowed it as it were with its soul. This truth was so well realised as to be a truism in the past, and it will. I trust, before long, be vindicated gloriously in India by Indians.

Because I hope and feel, that our wandering Peri has glided back to this most decorative land. I hope and believe that she is whispering her glowing secrets in the ears of India's Architects and Painters to-day.

But it is for you, Architects, united as you are in a devotion to a high ideal, to look upon the painter with that family feeling of interest and of pride that you bestow on your own kith and kin.

It is for you to see to it that no reasonable chance for Mural Painting is lost to the painters for want of your championship. At new Delhi, for instance, I trust that the Architects of Bombay will ake care that those buildings as they come into being shall be crowned by Indian decorative Art.

I will conclude my remarks by one more quotation from Vasari.

"The fame of Giorgione" he writes "being now considerable, the Architect of the building decided that he should paint it in fresco, colouring it according to his fancy, in order to display his ability in producing an excellent work, the site being the finest and the view the best in all the city".

It was that spirit of protection one might say of maternal care actuating the Architects, that led the aforetime painter forward to such surprising triumphs. Looking to that fact I cannot but regard the increasing growth of Architecture in this country as the happiest possible augury for this revival of painting which seems to be again struggling into life.

Apart, neither of these great Indian arts will reach the full limit of their goal, but let Architecture and painting as they journey side by side, clasp hands, and both shall stand together on the heights.

THE COMPLAINT

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GONDAL RY. DEADLOCK

STRIKERS FIRMER THAN EVER.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 12.

The situation on the Gondal Railway is unchanged. The strikers are very firm and peaceful. The Gondal State and Railway authorities are adopting unwarranted mehods to coerce the stair to commence work on the 8th instant. The manager issued a notice that if the strikers did not resume work before midnight of the 10th, they would be treated as dismissed, and liable to vacate the quarters. This notice was treated by the strikers as a threat and the authorities have now given in instead. Mr. Amulukh, Station Master, Jamjodhpur, an old experienced railway servant, who was not on strike, joined it on the 9th morning, and the whole staff has become firmer than before. Some members of the staff, who under misguiding influences had resumed service on the 8th, immediately wired cancellation of their previous telegrams and have joined the strike. The Manager issued another notice yesterday notifying the dismissal of all strikers and asking them to hand over all railway property in their possession to the authorities and vacate the quarters. This highhanded action has created a very serious situation in Kathiawar. The general public resent this action and sympathise with the strikers in their present lot.

TWO DURBARS HELPING EACH OTHER

The Morvi Durbar is helping the Gondal Durbar against the strikers and prolonging the strike. Mr. Manilal Kothari approached the Morvi Durbar and also wired asking them to withdraw their guards, drivers from the Gondal Railway and kindly urging the Railway authorities to immediately end the strike by satisfying the legitimate demands and removing the grievances.

As against this action of the Sabha and the Rajkot public, a small meeting of nearly 150 souls, merely boys, was held at Gondal on the 8th under the presidentship of a local pleader, Mr. Manishanker Amulakh. This meeting is said to have been engineered by State officials. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the strike, Rajkot Sabha and public meetings and urged the Gondal Durbar to bring about an early settlement of the strike in the interests of the travelling public and trade.

The Private Secretary to the Durbar wires: "After considering your request carefully His Highness believes that in the interests of the public and public convenience, it is the duty of the Railway to render what help it can. His Highness is therefore, sorry he is unable to accede to your request.

The public are pained at this unholy combination of the two Durbars, who are the proprietors of the two important railways against the poor strikers.

THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS.

On Saturday night the Midnight Frolics will, in their own expressive Language, burst upon us at the Excelsior. They promise an entertainment which is a "regular Joyous Skyrocket of Skylarks" and it seems to us that this is exactly what is needed in this dull monsoon season. So we wish them luck.

First we have the Dick and Dorothy Trio in joyous jazz graceful society dances and eccentric evolutions. Then we have Dorothy white, a comedienne, Thelma Lawn, a Soprano, Margory Daw, Shirley Cook, an entertainer of the Margaret Cooper type, Les. White, the Silly Ass of the troupe and Will Perryman who is possessed of an excellent baritone voice.

The Company has toured very successfuly throughout Australasia, Batavia and India and they may be assurod of a warm welcome in Bombay.

The manager, Gongdal Railway, Rajkot, wires to say that there is no change in the strike situation because of the uncompromising attitude of the strikers, who he says, are being dissuaded from returning to work. (A. P.).

It is understood that requisition signed by eleven members of the Council of the Madras Corporation has been sent to the President for convening a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the situation created by labour troubles in the city. (A. P.).

The Hon. Mr. A. P. Patro has taken charge of his duties as Minister of Education. (A. P.).

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI,)

THE BEGINNING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The unexampled response given by India to the Tilak Swaraj Fund shows the trust she has in her Non-cooperation leaders. Will they prove worthy of the trust? Many have given liberally, and all have asked, how will the funds be administered? I have unhesitatingy replied, that the officers of the Provincial Congress Committees are responsible and tried men. If we do not account properly for every pie we receive and do not make a judicious use of the funds, we shall deserve to be blotted out of public life. Let us remember that the poorest people have given of their best. Many have given their all. Washermen, carpenters, blacksmiths, Christians, Jews, Parsis, Sikhs, Jains, Mussalmans and Hindus have paid their mite. On the 16th of June, when the collection commenced in Bombay, the whole amount collected throughout India stood at thirty lakhs, if even at that. I had full faith, that forty lakhs would be collected by the end of June by the provinces other than Bombay. All India therefore, subscribed at the rate of more than five lakhs per day during the fourteen days of concentrated effort. The provinces outside Bombay had subscribed up to the 30th June during the same period as Bombay thirty-eight lakhs—not a bad record. How shall we retain this confidence? We must keep accurate accounts, which even a child can see and understand. The funds ought now to be used outside the purpose of non-cooperation, nor generally for any purpose outside (1) the spread of the *Charkha* and *Khadi*, (2) the removal of untouchability, and hence the elevation of the suppressed classes, (3) the conduct of national schools, where spinning and weaving are a part of the training and (4) the advance of the liquor prohibition campaign.

These objects necessarily include the upkeep of the national service. It will be through the instrumentality of that service, that we shall be able to achieve the objects abovenamed. And to achieve the objects abovenamed, is to demonstrate our fitness and ability for attaining Swaraj.

I would warn the different Committees against living on the interest of the funds. To invest the money at interest and to use only the interest, is to betray want of faith in the nation and in ourselves. The nation's trust must be our capital, and its response from time to time must constitute our interest. If we claim to represent the nation, we must rely upon it to finance yearly institutions established and conducted for it. Living on interest tends to make us irresponsible. The hoards rotting in the name of religion in the various parts of India have made many of these religious institutions a sham, where they have not become hotbeds of corruption. If, therefore we would profit by our past experience, we would spend almost the whole amount collected by us during the remaining six months. When I placed the financial programme before the All India Congress Committee in Bezwada, I did so, because I knew that we had honest and able men enough to deal with national and provincial finance, and because we needed that amount for use during the year. We cannot achieve boycott of foreign cloth, unless we spend liberally in buying spinning-wheels, handspun yarn and *Khadi*. We must conduct the Swadeshi propaganda, till the spinning-wheel has been placed on a commercial footing and has found a lasting place in every home. Distributed over a large area, the crore is not much to spend till the end of the year. I would suggest every province framing at the end of the month its own considered budget and spending not less nor more. I have suggested a month, for the provinces would hardly have made up their accounts and collected the promised subscriptions before then. Moreover, we must wait for the All India Congress Committee to give us a definite lead for the months to follow. If we succeed in fulfilling the programme in an orderly manner, we cannot fail to establish Swaraj before December, if not by the end of September.

BOMBAY'S DECISION.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has come to a decision on the question of the management of the big collection made by it in a most businesslike and becoming manner. I quote from memory the effective part of its resolution. 'Whereas the All India Tilak Memorial Fund collections made during the month of June were made, not to meet provincial needs merely but in order to fulfil the obligation incurred at Bezwada and in order to meet the requirements of provinces in need of help, in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable to entrust a special Committee with the control and management of the collections. Messrs. Raghavji Purushottam, Velji Lakhamsi Napu, Revashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri, Umar Sobani, Jamnalal Bajaj, Ardeshar Barjorji Godrej, Shankarlal Banker and Lakshmidas Tersi be appointed a Committee to control and manage the said funds, subject to the following conditions.

(1) The non-cooperation expenses of the Provincial Congress Committee to be a first charge on the fund.

(2) The other provinces to be helped on the advice of the All India Congress Committee in respect of the spread of the *Charkha* and *Khadi*, elevation of suppressed classes, national schools, famine relief and prohibition of liquor.'

It is an act of self-denial, for which the Bombay Committee deserves the warm congratulations of the country. The one intention running through the resolution is to put the administration of the large funds beyond suspicion and on a sound footing.

RESIGNING FOR A MUSLIM BROTHER.

Another instance of self-effacement is also furnished by Bombay. The advice of the Working Committee regarding Muslim representation was given after the voting-papers had been issued. The election results showed, that only one Mussalman was elected, and that was Mr. Umar Sobani who could hardly be claimed specially to represent the Mussalman interest. He is too well known as a public worker to be classed purely as a Mussalman representative. Moreover, in Bombay it was necessary to have at least two Muslim members elected to the All India Congress Committee. Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani has therefore vacated his seat for a Mussalman representative. It is instances of such brotherly and public spirit, which make me feel that Swaraj is hastening to us. The only danger is that of our running away from it. In my opinion, the incident proves the wisdom of the Working Committee's advice. It came just in time to put us on our guard and honour. The Working Committee warns us that we may not neglect special and tender interests, and that wherever there is the least suspicion of Mussalman coolness, it is up to the Hindus to see that they do not give the slightest reason for Mussalman coolness or indifference or suspicion. And what applies to Hindus and Mussalmans applies also to questions regarding and between the other races. The weaker the interest, the greater must be the regard of the stronger party for that interest. Then we need never have any racial differences.

IS IT A BREACH?

Friends have suspected me of having committed a breach of the Congress resolution, in that I have appealed to the Moderates to cooperate with us in the liquor campaign and especially in that I have actually invited them to legislate for prohibition. A friend asks, 'Why should we seek the help of the councils which we have boycotted? Does it not mean a modification of your previous attitude?' I venture to say that it does not. There is all the difference between a challenge and a petition. If I had appealed out of our helplessness, it would have been a breach of the Congress resolution and a modification of my own attitude. But, in my opinion, I strengthen our position, when I invite the Moderates in gentle language to do their duty, and prove their claim to be popular representatives. I see nothing wrong in inviting the Moderates and the Government to cooperate with us in all we are doing. I see nothing wrong in appealing to the Moderates or even to the Government through their authorised channels, to help us in the Khilafat and the Punjab matters, or to shut up all the liquor-shops, or to do every one of their schools with spinning-wheels or to recognise the force of public opinion and to prohibit by legislation the import of foreign cloth. For, if they succeed in doing these things, I would cease to think evil of the institution they adore or administer. In making my appeal, I have shown them a way to partial reinstatement in public estimation, and have furnished myself and the country with a further effective cause, in the event of the failure of the appeal, to demonstrate the wooden nature of the system. I have appealed, not as myself a part of the system, but as an outsider.

OF PICKETING.

The Indian Social Reformer contests the utility of picketing in its own vigorous style. Without entering upon any examination of its argument, I would perhaps take up less space if I simply state my view and experience. Picketing in its nature must be temporary, but it is like what a stimulant is in medicine. Drink is more a disease than a vice. I know scores of men who would gladly leave off drink if they could. I know some who have asked that the temptation might be put away from them. In spite of the temptation having been put away at their instance, I have known them to steal drink. I do not, therefore, think, that it was wrong to have removed the temptation. Diseased persons have got to be helped against themselves. If I have a son who is addicted (say) to gambling, and a gambling company imposes itself on me to tempt my boy, I have either violently to knock the company down or to post watches at its offices, in order, if possible, to shame my son into not going there. It is true, that there are other gambling companies some distance from my place. Still I take it, I would be held in the right in having posted a watch at the company's door. I must make it difficult for my son to gamble. If the *Reformer* accepts the doctrine of State prohibition, it must accept the corollary of picketing, so long as the State is a tyranny being perpetrated in the face of public opinion. What, for instance, should the public do, if the State were to build palaces in every street for women of ill fame, and issue to them licences to ply their trade? Will it not be its duty, unless it destroy these palaces inhabited by vice, to quarantine them and warn the public of the danger of falling an easy prey to the temptation forced on it? I recognise the necessity of using only men and women of character as pickets and of guarding against violence being offered to those who insist on drinking in the face of public opinion. Picketing is a duty a citizen must discharge, when he is not helped by the State. What is a police patrol, if it is not picketing against thieves? The police use the gun, when the thief betrays an inclination to break into another's house. A picket uses the pressure of shame, i.e. love, when he warns a weak brother against the dangers of the drink evil. The *Reformer* has attributed to picketing claims never put forth on its behalf.—"Young India."

TRIAL OF MAULANA ARIF.

"ERECT' HAWALAT' WITH TILAK FUND"

MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE TO NATIONALISTS.

MUTTRA, July 11.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Muttra, wires under date July 11th as follows:

Maulana Arif. was brought before the District Magistrate here. A long discussion ensued between Mr. Hechen Roder and Pandit Gangapersad Bhargava, Maulana Abdula, who accompanied the accused from Delhi, and Pandit Radha Krishna Bhargava, concerning the bad treatment meted out to the *Maulana*, giving no water for *Wazu*, insanitary condition of the Hawalat and various other local matters. The Magistrate suggested that the crore collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund could be utilized for erecting a new *Hawalat* with a screened latrine. On readiness being shewn to erect a *Hawalat* from private purse, he fidgeted about and was ultimately nonplussed.

In a mass meeting, presided over by Narayan Prasad Sinha, resolutions congratulating the *Maulana* for prosecution under 124 and condemning the police treatment were unanimously passed.

On the 9th instant the *Maulana's* case was again heard. A large police force was deputed all round the court, armed with revolvers, lathies etc. and the public had free access to the Court.

The Congress Committee apprehending grave provocation that might result in a breach of peace issued a notice proclaimed by beat of drum prohibiting the people from attending the Court. The *Maulana* was brought to the Court handcuffed and barefooted from the jail. The prosecution witnesses were examined but no defence was given, even the witnesses were not cross-examined.

The next hearing of the case comes off on the 16th instant.

KURUKSHETRA RESTORATION SOCIETY.

COLLECTION OF GITA LITERATURE.

PATNA, July 7.

In the Gita Hall proposed to be constructed at Sri Kurukshetra, (the place where the Gita was first initiated) the foundation stone of which is going to be laid by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab on the 5th of August, the whole available Gita literature is going to be collected. Managers of Libraries, Book Depots, etc., having information on the following points are requested to supply the same to the undersigned. Managers of Book Depots are requested to send detailed list of the Gita literature available in their depots with price of each book.

What are the different commentaries of Sri Bhagwat Gita and can they be had? What are its translations in the different languages of the world and where can they be purchased? Old manuscript copies in Kashmiri golden letters will be purchased at reasonable prices. Secretary—Kurukshetra Restoration Society.

THANA'S FIGHT AGAINST LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

LOCAL BOARD PASSES ANTI DRINK RESOLUTION.

At a special general meeting of the Thana District Local Board held on the 6th instant, the following resolution of which due notice had been given by Mr. V. J. Patel was passed. Mr. Bapu Saheb Phadke was in the chair.

(a) This Board regrets the ever increasing prevalence of drink traffic within its area and the consequent deterioration in the health and morals of the residents therein and also their material well being;

(b) This Board rejoices that a movement for the eradication of the drink evil root and branch from the country has spontaneously sprung up among the people and congratulates all the workers in that great cause;

(c) This Board regrets that the Municipalities and Local Boards in India have no power to direct the closing of liquor shops within their respective areas and is therefore of opinion that these bodies should wholeheartedly support the popular movement by adopting such immediate measures as are permissible under the existing laws and regulations e.g., Organisim and conducting, giving liberal grants to Congress Committees engaged in the work of fighting the evil, paying off if need be such license holders as are willing to close their shops;

(d) This Board hereby appoints a committee consisting of the President, the Vice President, Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Acharya with instructions that they should without delay in consultation with the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Thana District Congress Committee organise and conduct picketing through out the area within its jurisdiction and take such other steps as the Committee from time to time may think proper for the purpose of bringing about the total prohibition of liquor;

(e) The Board authorizes the said committee to spend Rs. 3,000 to start with in order to begin the campaign referred to in clause (b) of this resolution and apply for more funds from time to time as the campaign progresses.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN AT BANDRA.

CHRISTIANS STILL ALOOF.

The anti-drink campaign is progressing very satisfactorily in Bandra. The Mahomedans and Hindus have made it a common cause to boycott the liquor shops altogether and are working in cooperation for the same end.

It is a very great pity to see at such a psychological moment the Bandra native Christians remaining aloof from the movement.

MALEGAON RIOT ENQUIRY.

STATEMENTS OF ALL ACCUSED RECORDED.

4 DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

From our own Correspondent.

MALEGAON, July 7.

At the adjourned hearing of the Malegaon riot cases today, the Court spent the whole day in recording the statements of the accused, the prosecution having closed their case on the preceding day. It was a tedious and time-killing procedure and out of the total number of 127 accused persons, the Court finished with 85 today. Only two of them made verbal statements, and the rest pleaded not guilty and reserved their statements till the Sessions. Of the latter number Mr. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor, said he had no evidence against three of the accused. It would naturally have been expected, therefore, that these three obviously innocent persons, who have suffered the hardship of nearly two months' detention in the lockup already with all the attendant misery involved on their dependants, would have been spared any further detention, but the Court willed it otherwise. Before the rising of the Court today Mr. Upadhye, the defence pleader, applied that these three prisoners be immediately released, and he said that the Public Prosecutor could have no possible ground for opposing his application as there was no evidence against them. The Public Prosecutor generously said he had no objection to the release of those prisoners, whose statements had already been recorded and against whom he had declared there was no evidence. This statement, of course, implied that there were one or more amongst the rest of the accused whose statements were still to be recorded tomorrow, against whom also there was no evidence. The above reply was given by the Prosecution with the air of a man, who is always ready to oblige the defence, but is unnecessarily calumniated, and his charitable intentions always misunderstood. It would be observed, however, that both the above three prisoners and the others against whom there is not a scrap of evidence according to the admission of the Public Prosecutor himself could have been released ere today without waiting for the formality of finishing the whole lengthy process of recording the statements of all the accused. While this was the attitude of the Prosecution, the Magistrate could still less see the urgency of hurrying the release of these prisoners, and he seemed to think that the simplest procedure for him would be to wait till he could write a single order of release, for all such prisoners after the statements of all had been finished with, and till then there would be no harm in waiting.

Mr. Upadhye pressed his application, but the Court's order was passed and could not be recalled.

WITNESSES TERRORISED.

In connection with this absence of any evidence against some of the accused, some light is thrown on the manner in which some at least of the arrests had been secured. Rao Saheb Kokje complained in his evidence yesterday that overwhelming difficulties had been put in his way in carrying on his investigations owing to his poor witnesses and informers being terrorised by the Momin population of the city. In strange contrast to this statement, there are rumours current in the city that some unscrupulous informers had been going about the city, threatening innocent people that they would point their fingers at them, unless they paid blackmail and in this manner some of them are alleged to have made decent fortunes.

One of the accused who made his statement before the Court today, very touchingly said he did not know why he was arrested two months ago. He did not do any wrong and was not present at the scene of the riot at all. His children were starving at home all this while. After this the Public Prosecutor got up and informed the Court that he had no evidence against this man. The three accused against whom the Prosecution told the Magistrate today they had no evidence are:

Accused No. 21—Abdul Rehman
Accused No 27.—Siddick Valad Madarbux.
Accused No. 79—Abdul Din Mahomed.

A MAHOMEDAN CONVERT'S ORAL STATEMENTS.

Of the two accused who made oral statements in this Court today, the first was accused No. 52 Din Mahomed. He said he was a *Mahar* formerly but now a Mahomedan. He saw the police constable assaulted in Horse Bazar. There were some Momins and some Hindus. He had entered Trimbak's house. Thence he was dragged out. He was senseless. Deponent tried to lift him up. Meanwhile witness Vedu Hamal fetched drinking water for the constable. Deponent said to Vedu: "Hindus and Mahomedans are one now. Why do you give water to the constable? If some Momins come up they will beat you". Vedu threw the water and ran away. Just then accused Nhavi came up, and cried out: The funerals in the families of those persons, who do not join this riot, will not be attended by any Momins." Deponent then went to the temple. The Sub-inspector was inside. Accused Hassan Dalwalla cried out: "Open the door." The *jujarees* in the temple told him if they entered, the temple would be polluted. Meanwhile, witnesses Digamber, and Waman and one Ananda entered the compound and opened the door. Some Momins entered and with them the deponent. There was a hanging lamp with which they searched the premises but nobody was found. One Umrao climbed up and shouted: "Bhaskerrao is here." It was then dark. Accused Gaffoor, Sakur, Eask, Yasin and Ramjoo took the deponent to fetch one kitson lamp from the shop of Chiman barber. Deponent brought the light on his head. He was next made to stand at one of the doors of the temple to prevent the Sub-Inspector from escaping from that door. Thence the deponent went to accused Balusa's verandah. There Balusa and some Hindus and Momins were assembled. Seeing the temple on fire, accused Misrikhan said: "Well done." Yasin saw a woman coming out of the burning house and said: "How is it she was left in the house till so late." He caught hold of the woman and cried out it was Bhaskerrao. A waterman was passing by and Yasin asked him to see whether it was Bhaskerrao. The waterman said it was dark and he could not identify the woman. Accused Badulla was standing near by with a stick in his hand. He said "We will have trouble over this tomorrow." Then some beat Bhaskerrao with sticks and Bhaskerrao said: "Don't beat me. I will pay Rs. 200 to your Khilafat Fund." Accused Gaffoor threw a big stone on Bhaskerrao's head.

ANOTHER ACCUSED'S ORAL STATEMENT.

The next accused who made the statement was Ismail Lalmahomed No. 74. He said about a year ago the Khilafat Committee was established in Malegaon. Their first meeting was held in Shimpati at which accused Balusa, Tatya Khare, Sonoo Shimpi, Shekumia, Shaban and Suleman were present The accused then proceeded to relate the contents of a circular issued by the District Magistrate. Mr. Joshi, pleader for the accused, pointed out that all this was irrelevant and should not go into the accused's statement. The question which was asked to the accused was what he had to say in regard to the evidence adduced against him.

After some discussion the Magistrate asked the witness to confine his statement to the incidents of the riot.

Proceeding, the accused said at 4 p.m. on the Monday in question he was at his shop. A crowd came crying: "Allaho Akbar." All shops were closed and the accused also closed his shop and went home. Subsequently he went to Balusa's verandah where some Momins and some Hindus were seated. They said: "Bhaskerrao has gone into the temple. What is to be done now?" Accused Suleman Mia said: "The temple may be burnt." The deponent then left the place. Later on, he came back and was standing near the Post Office at the corner of the road. Accused Sakur with seven or eight others were dragging and beating the Sub-Inspector. The deponent also beat him and he fell down. Gaffoor Chandika lifted up a big stone and hit Bhaskerrao on the face. Those who beat the Sub-Inspector were Hassan Dalwalla, Gaffoor Chandika, Yakub Pahilwan, Buddu Faridan, Babu Sudakuwalla, Sakur, Ayub Natakwalla and Yusuf, a volunteer. There were others who were standing around Bhaskerrao but did not beat him. They were Noormahomed Bhajiwalla, Shafi Maiku Sirdar, Fakira, Siddick and Jairamuddin. There were others also Bhilwa, Majid, Lulwa, Esoof, Munnoo Sonar whom the deponent did not know. He was next sent in search of Daffoor, Ameer and Gulabmia to Bhadgaon. Hamid Moulvie had sent him. He only found Gulab Mia's father and brought him before the Khilafat Committee.

At this stage the Court adjourned till tomorrow.

MALEGAON, July 8.

At today's hearing of the Malegaon riot enquiry the remaining 32 accused's statements were recorded. All of them pleaded not guilty and reserved their statements. One accused made a long statement confessing his part in the riot and implicating several others. In the course of the proceedings today, the Public Prosecutor told the Court that he had no evidence against one more accused, viz., Babu Elahi. This accused, with the three others against whom there was similarly no evidence, were discharged at the end of the proceedings. The accused named above was, however detained as there is still pending against him a charge of committing dacoity on the day following the riot.

BUDDU FARIDAN'S STATEMENT.

The accused, who made the statement today, was Buddu Faridan. He said he would tell the truth. He heard of the sentence passed on the volunteers, and repaired to the Motor Stand where a crowd had gathered. After half an hour he went and sat in Chiman barber's shop. He subsequently went near the post office where he heard the report of a gun. Next he saw accused Sukur cutting the telegraph wire with a sword Accused Gaffoor had climbed a telegraph post and many others had gathered at the foot. He asked Sukur whence he got the sword. He said he had taken it from a constable, who was beaten on Pophale's verandah. Accused went and saw the constable who was alive, but his face was besmeared with blood. Sukur told him that the constable had accompanied the Sub-Inspector, but had been left outside the temple. He asked how they should take out the Sub-Inspector. The door of the temple was closed and people were throwing stones. Accused heard the report of a gun from above. The door of the temple was opened from inside by a Hindu. About 30 men entered the temple and 5 or 6 men climbed up to the first floor. They learnt that the Sub-Inspector had passed into Laxumanrao Pophale's house by a side door. Accused said it was dark and he could not find the door, and asked some one to bring a lamp. When they tried to open the door, a police constable fired from the chink of the door and Mahomed Basir was killed. They got down and went to Balusa's verandah where 10 or 12 persons Hindus and Mahomedans were sitting. They were considering as to what should be done to take the Sub-Inspector out of the temple. Some one suggested the burning of the temple Accused said it was a Hindu temple and they should not be blamed afterwards. They said the temple was not theirs, and as one of their own men had been killed, they must set fire to the temple. Accused said there was no kerosine. If that was available he would set fire to the temple. Sheku Mia then told Akbar to give accused a tin of kerosine from his shop. The accused with three Bohras went to Akbar's shop and brought two tins. Akbar said he would give more if they wanted. Accused carried the tin and broke it open with a stone. Accused then sent one Papa and a Brahmin boy up the first floor with a tin Nathoo had a torch. Accused sprinkled the oil on the gallery and it was set on fire. There was a large crowd outside. Accused sat on the verandah of the temple for ten minutes, then went and stood near a hair cutting saloon for about half an hour. He heard a shot fired by a constable. A boy was hit on the forehead and he fell. He was carried away. After 10 or 15 minutes Bhaskerrao came out in a *saree*. Accused thought it might be a lady from Pophale's. A man went and caught hold of him five paces from accused. He said it was Bhaskerrao. Ismail, Gaffoor, Sakoo and 5 or 6 others beat him. He fell down and some people said he was pretending death. Gaffoor threw a flat stone, weighing 15 or 20 seers, on his head. His brain came out. Another report of a gun was heard, and a boy was lying near Balusa's verandah. Accused went there with some others. The boy was asking for water and it was brought. After 10 or 15 minutes a constable came out of Laxumanrao's house. Accused gave him one blow with a stick and the constable said: "Don't beat me, I did not fire on you." Accused gave him another blow on the head and his brain came out. Others also hit him. Another man of accused's name took the constable's belt. Isak said he must have had a gun and the gun was found in the gutter, which Isak took. Accused then left the place.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

ALIGARH QUIET AGAIN.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

NATIONAL LEADERS APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, July 8.

The situation at Aligarh is perfectly quiet. Hakim Ajmal Khan arrived here on Thursday morning and took down a large number of statements relating to the happenings of the day before. Pundit Jawarilal Nehru arrived on Thursday night.

The following order under section 114 C.P.C., was passed by the District Magistrate on the 6th instant:—

Whereas the public tranquillity, life and safety are at stake, riots have been committed, Government buildings, such as, the post office and the Sub-Inspector's house, have been burnt down, the police outposts have been looted and a police constable obstructed and injured with loss of life and property; necessity ha, therefore, arisen for an immediate prevention of the same. I.E.S., Liddiard, M.B.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Aligarh, do hereby prohibit all persons from loitering in the streets of Aligarh City and within its Municipal limit between sunset and sunrise. I do also hereby prohibit all persons from making an unlawful assembly of five persons or more. I do hereby direct that this order will remain in force for one month from to-day."

SHOPS REMAIN CLOSED.

Most shops have continued to remain closed. They were opened this morning but they were closed down again lest there should be 5 or more people collected in the shops, including buyers and sellers.

The Juma prayers in the mosque, which was very largely attended, passed off peacefully. Arrests continue to be made and allegations are made that the police are all treating the people in many exatious ways. The Sikh sentries, who were stationed in the city, have been removed and their place has been taken by the police. An inquiry is proceeding into all the incidents. The Government communique is discredited at all hands and considered utterly untrue on important points.

INCIDENTS NEAR COURT-HOUSE.

Incidents near the court-house indicate that the police were aggressors and the crowd did not misbehave. The arreste of Messrs. Tassadduq Sherwani and Khwaja exasperated the people who apparently went to the *Kotwali*. The police allege that the crowd tried to take away the treasury, but were repulsed after firing. About fifty rounds are admitted to have been fired by the police from the *Kotwali*. Window and door glasses of the *Kotwali* are broken and two outside windows have been burnt down. Intermittent firing apparently continued for some time both from below and from the roof of the *Kotwali*. Marks of shots are visible on walls of Jumamasjid, opposite the *Kotwali*.

THE CASUALTIES.

Seven men are reported killed and at least fifteen wounded. One policeman is also killed. This man was in plain clothes, and his body was found in front of the Masjid. It is not known how or at whose hands he met his death. Probably after these occurrences, the city-post office and the two police outposts were burnt down, and some belongings of the two police Sub-Inspectors were also burnt. Origin of these fires is also not known yet.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pundit Jawahirlal Nehru have issued an appeal to the people to remain perfectly quiet and the local leaders are doing their best to maintain the peace. The people's behaviour is praiseworthy.

53 ARRESTS.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE LEAVE ALIGARH.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, July 11.

Altogether 53 arrests have taken place till now in connection with the riot of the 5th July. Further arrests are likely. Business in the courts and the bazaar has assumed its normal aspect. Thousands of people have left the city and the exodus still continues. Investigation is going on, and many police officers have been brought.

The Publicity Commissioner, Lucknow, wires that the current rumour which has been started in the Press that a greater portion of the Civil Secretariat it to be transferred to Lucknow in the cold weather is incorrect. Only camp office will go to Lucknow during the council sessions and will return to Allahabad when the council rises.

A Calcutta message of July 11 says:—Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and one-fourths pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nine-thirty-seconds pence.

REPORT OF I. P. & T. R. ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association is doing a lot of useful work and the following is a resume of the work done in June 1921:—

Local trains of G. I. P. Railway were allowed to stand on the main lines without a platform and trains running on both the sides at Matunga station. Passengers were asked to cross the lines at the risk of their lives at night. Letters were sent to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Board and Home Board; also a deputation waited upon the Agent G. I. P. Railway asking to build a new platform at Matunga. Railway authorities promised not to stop the trains on lines and regretted their inability to have a new platform for want of funds.

At Bhusawal and Shegaon volunteers were supplying cold water since long to passengers on behalf of Prani Rakshak Sabha, Dhuli. They were prohibited simply because they put on Gandhi caps. A Deputation consisting of Messrs. C. P. Nanavaty, Hathibhai Kalyanji, and Jivraj G. Nensey met the Agent G. I. P. Railway on 9th June, 1921, when the Railway Co., promised to employ more paid men to supply cold water to the passengers.

The public has to suffer a great deal and to pay double fares for the single trip many a time when there is accident on the Tramway lines. The attention of the B. E. S. and T. Co., Litd., authorities was drawn to it and they were asked to instruct the staff not to charge double fare at such times but to allow the passengers to travel by some other line to reach their destination.

All India Railway passengers conference is called under the auspices of "R. G. R. A. of India" in 3rd week of July at Sattur in the Madras Presidency. The Association was invited to take part in it and to send a representative.

The authorities of the G. R. Railway has published a circular requesting the public bodies to help them by supplying volunteers to furnish water to passengers on their lines. Will the G. I. P. Railway authorities take leason from this.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM'S ADVICE TO CHITTAGONG PEOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA. July 8.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has sent the following telegram to the President of the Congress Committee, Chittagong, in connection with the arrest of Sj. J. M. Sen-Gupta:—"Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed is sent on behalf of the Khilafat Committee. Please convey my message to Chittagong people. The authorities are doing their utmost to arrest local leaders, but our work remains to be done. The public should remember their onerous duty which the Non-Cooperation has thrown upon them. Unity, firmness, complete peace and tranquility are the foundations on which our success rests. Do not deviate an inch. Be not sorry for those who have been arrested, because they have performed a great task for the country, which is a message of good tidings and not a cause of grief. Those who are not yet imprisoned should weep for their being spared and should prepare themselves for jail with fortitude. I am rather perplexed to hear that the people of Chittagong are becoming restless. Nothing can be more injurious to our cause than this. If anything happens against the peace and order the Chittagong people will be responsible for the harm that will be done to our cause.

MOSLEM FESTIVAL IN LONDON

ENGLISHWOMEN AMONG CELEBRANTS.

Six Englishwomen took part when 200 British Moslems from all parts of the British Empire assembled at the Woking Mosque to celebrate *I'd-ul Fitar*, the Festival of Breaking the Fast.

Strange men in stranger garb thronged the roads leading to the Mosque—Persians, Arabs, Indians, Moslems from Hyderabad, Somaliland and Aden; Nubians from Zanzibar, and Kizil Pashas from Arghanistan.

The festival of Fitar follows the fast of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Mahommedan year, during which their Prophet rigorously forbade eating and drinking to all except the sick, the traveller, and the soldier in the field, until but a "hair's-breadth divides night from day."

Throughout the East the ceremony was observed from the rising of the sun until long after the appearance of the stars. Part of the day is devoted to prayers and meditation, and the cool of evening to the disposal of dozens of succulent dishes. Stuffed chicken served in jelly, dates baked in butter, and such delicacies as fricaseed fish in spice.

At Woking the celebrations began with the Muezzin's call. "God is great," it chanted, "Come ye to prayer, to prayer." The worshippers rose and, taking off their shoes, they stood in long rows on the carpets, heels together, heads erect, and facing East.

The Englishwomen Moslems took up positions behind the men. At a word from the Imam, who stood in front of the assembled throng, every worshipper knelt. At another signal every fez and turban, and the hats of the Englishwomen kneeling behind, touched the ground. For some moments there was silence. Then the Imam delivered an address, at the end of which he embraced one of the worshippers, saying, *Mubarrak I'd* (may the festival be blessed). The guests were then served with liberal helpings of Indian dishes in a hall adjoining the Mosque.

Among those present were the Turkish Charge d'Affaires and his staff, the Prince of Kurvi, ruler of an Indian State; and the King's Indian orderlies.—"Daily Mail."

The Honavar public recently assembled in a meeting denounced the unauthorised and cruel firing by the Dharwar police at the peaceful pickets and onlookers, and prayed to God to give peace to the departed innocent souls.

ASSAM'S CONTRIBUTION OVER RS. 40,000.

INGENIOUS WAY OF REPRESSION IN PLANTERS' RAJ.

The Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Gauhati, wires under date July 7:—

"Your information about the collection in Assam is incorrect. The Assam Valley collected up to 30th June more than Rs. 40,000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, had enlisted forty thousand members for the Congress and introduced the required number of *Charkhas*.

"Repression in the Sibsagar Sub-Division had begun in an ingenious way. The Magistrate issued an order under Section 144, C. P. C., on the public not to hold any meetings or carry on any sort of propaganda within a radius of seven miles from any tea garden, with the consequence that not an inch of free ground available within the whole Sub-Division, because the tea gardens are scattered all over.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RLYS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State Railways from the 1st April to the 25th June, 1921, amounted to Rs. 19.83 crores.

The Budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings, viz., Rs. 87 crores and results of the first 12 weeks given above, have fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 143 lakhs. The improvement noticed in the last report has not been maintained in the week ending 25th June, goods traffic on almost all lines having fallen off.

FAMINE IN DOHAD TALUKA.

A PARSI'S GENEROSITY: NEED OF MORE HELP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 8.

Mr. Rustamji Dorabji Patel, of Mhow, generously gave away one lakh pound of grass free for famine-sticken people of Dohad Taluka. The Famine Relief Committee sold 25 lakhs pounds of grass to cultivators at a reduced rate below the cost-price.

Still much help is needed. Hundreds of cattle are dying. Local officers are careless. No help from Government is still received. Condition is worst. Bhils have no money to buy grass, even at the reduced rate, hence free distribution of grass is necessary. Still 25 lakhs are required. It is fervously hoped the public will help them.

INDIAN IMPERIAL SERVICES.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED INCREASES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 12.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has protested most emphatically against the proposed increases in the emoluments of the Indian Imperial Services as foreshadowed in the Secretary of State's recent replies in the House of Commons, in view of the unsatisfactory position of India's finances and the pressing needs of nation-building services, like Education and industries, before the Indian Legislature, and other public bodies are given an opportunity to express their opinion on the same. The resolution has been telegraphed to the Viceroy for transmission to the Secretary of State.

ROUND UP OF DELHI DACOITS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 8.

The Delhi police has been busy investigating a case of dacoity which occurred out side Delhi gate on 2nd June last and in which a gang of about twenty dacoits raided the house of one Ganga Sahai and robbed two women of their jewels. The police have now identified the gang through one of their number who was drowned in the river while trying to escape and have made thirty-three arrests. Most of these are reported to be persons with many previous convictions and are implicated in fifteen pending Delhi cases, twenty-five Meerut cases including eleven dacoities and one Bijnore case in seventeen cases. Further investigations are proceeding.

SAD DEATH OF A CAPTAIN'S SON.

VICTIM OF STRANGE ACCIDENT.

On Monday morning a fatal accident of a rather strange character occurred at Bandra, the unfortunate victim of which was a bright and intelligent little lad of six. He was the son of Capt. Fidelis Conceicao, I.M.D.

It appears that in the Captain's house there was a big fancy mirrored almirah, and the deceased being of an active and of playful nature got it into his head to open it, but as he saw that the handle was too high above his head he was determined somehow or other to reach it and eventually succeeded in grasting the handle, and as he was clinging to it the whole almirah toppled over with a terrible crash and the unfortunate boy was crushed beneath it. The broken glasses caused ghastly wounds all over the face and neck.

The Bandra Honorary Magistrate Mr. Antia who held the inquest, at which Sub-Inspector Patankar was present, passed a verdict of accidental death.

The Madras Provincial Conference fixed to be held at Tanjore on the 15th instant has been postponed to a future date, which will be announced later, to await the release of Mr. Yakub Hasan, the President-elect, who is in the Coimbatore Jail. (A. P.)

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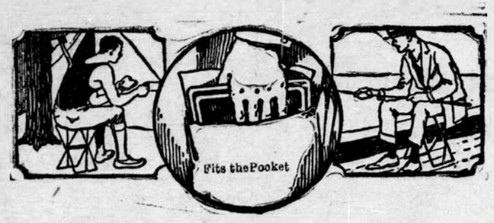

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LONDON LETTER.

"WAGES MUST COME DOWN."

SLOGAN OF BIG BUSINESS.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKING MEN INCREASING.

(THROUGH HINDUSTAN NEWS SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 8.

It is difficult to see at wnat the Govern ment and "Big Business" in this countr are aiming, if not at revolution. On top of a coal lock-out which has now lasted ten weeks come crises in cotton and engineering industries. And there is not even an attempt on the part of the employers to conceal the fact that these crises are deliberately provoked.

Cotton Operatives.

The cotton operatives were asked to accept wage cuts equivalent to 5 in the £. They offered to accept a cut of 2s. 8d. in the £, during the progress of negotiations they increased that offer to over 3s. in the £. The employers steadily persisted in their original demand. Negotiations were broken off; notices were allowed to expire; at this moment half-a million cotton operatives are locked out from the mills.

Engineering Industry.

In the engineering industry matters have not yet reached an actual stoppage. Notices terminating employment on the present terms and announcing extensive cuts have been posted at the workshop gates. These notices terminate on June 16th, after which date the men will be paid 3s. a week less, with a similar cut on July 1st making a total cut of 6s. next month, while in September the 12½ per cent bonus, instituted during the war will come to an and. The total effect of these cuts will be to reduce the workers' standard of life to well below that of 1914.

Woollen Industry.

In the woollen industries, where considerable reductions have already taken place, the employers propose to make a further cut of 22 per cent. The textile workers, by way of counter proposal, suggested a sliding scale agreement, based on the cost of living, together with an inquiry into the state of the trade, intimating that if the heavy cuts proposed appeared to be justified, they would be further considered by the men's organisations.

In every one of these big disputes, affecting in all some four million workers, it is the men who have shown a reasonable disposition and the owners, appear disinclined even for discussion. Typical of the employers' attitude was the reply sent by the cotton masters to the invitation of the Ministry of Labour to meet the Minister, Dr. Macnamara, and the operatives in London last Monday. The employers were "unable owing to previously arranged meetings to be in London to-morrow" the invitation "would be placed before those meetings and a further communication sent". Ultimately they agreed to go and are in fact, meeting Dr. Macnamara to-day; but the tone of their letter is sufficiently indicative of the spirit in which they have come.

"Wages Must Come Down.

There can be no doubt that the slogan of Big Business to-day is "Wages Must come Down". It is believed that the masters are in a strong position; it is known that the workers are financially in a weak one. Despite the threatened stoppage in the big industries, despite the coal dilemma, the Stock Exchange barometer shows signs of a change for the better. It is expected that trade will soon revive. And it would seem that it is this expectation that is stiffening the employers' backs. To close down mills and factories during the depression is no great loss; if the workers can be starved into greater docility, if they can be forced by hunger to accept less than a living wage, so much the better for profits when trade begins to look up.

This is almost said in so many words. At a share-holders' meeting on Monday last Sir Edward Edger, Chairman of a big cotton firm, after dwelling on the difficulties of the past twelve months, remarked.—"But there is a more reassuring side. The shortage of cotton goods has not lessened. The world must be clothed, and so long as that is so, *we can afford to wait* until the demand becomes once more effective. After which he mentioned that wages must come down, indicating that this was a suitable opportunity for pressing the people who can not "afford to wait."

Government's Attitude.

So much for the attitude of Big Business. The Government, which does its bidding, can not afford to be quite so cynically frank, or to ignore quite so blatantly the welfare of the community. A decent pretence is made of trying to reconcile the opposing parties, but there is no real doubt as to the camp in which Mr. Lloyd George and his Cabinet belong.

Take the history of coal this week. The miners' reply to the Premier's suggestion of "arbitration" (with the main points of the miners' demands ruled out of order) was presented on Friday. The districts had been consulted, but the reply was in any case a foregone conclusion. There was nothing debatable in the proposals put forward; they were unanimously rejected. In response to that rejection the Premier stated, by letter, that the Government offer of £10,000,000 would be withdrawn at the end of another fortnight—a threat which was either a psychological blunder—or the reverse. Anyone could have told the Prime Minister that, in so far as it had any effect, it would stiffen the resistance of the miners.

Prosecutions for Sedition.

Other "stiffening" has been continuously applied by the local prosecutions for sedition in the mining districts—largely under the Emergency Power Act. And the hunting of "Communists" continues. Exactly how barefaced is the playing into the hands of the employers by the Government is shown by this episode. The Bukunin Press, Glasgow, was raided recently as a hotbed of Communism and sedition. A number of documents were seized. Among them was a letter from an under-manager at a collier asking for a supply of certain literature which he wished to study. *This letter was passed by the police to the man's employers, who confronted him with it and dismissed him from his employment.* When the matter was raised in Parliament it was admitted that the general rule was that papers taken by the police were not shown to private persons, but this particular case was defended as perfectly justifiable.

Crushing of Working Classes.

To-day the Government is taking a further step towards the crushing of the working classes, two steps rather. In the first place a new Unemployment Insurance Bill is being introduced which reduces the benefit payable, and increases the contribution. The unemployed, of whom there are at present over two million, and whose number increases daily, will receive 18s. instead of 20s. in the case of men and 15s. instead of 16s. in the case of women. The contributions of those employed will be raised one penny per week, with a corresponding increase in the employers' contribution. Secondly, it is announced to-day that the Cabinet has decided to abolish the Agricultural Wages Boards. With this abolition the standard minimum wage and the regulation of the hours of agricultural workers is swept away. So now the law is going, and we are one step further.

Attitude of Workers.

As to the attitude of the workers, the big Unions feel that they are back to the wall and must fight. There is no weakening on the part of the miners (always the best fighting section of the industrial workers). They are prepared to go indefinitely on soup and bread. The women in the mining villages are as keen as the men. But the smaller Unions are giving way to pressure. The Garment Workers and Tailors have gone back to work on the employers' terms. The shipstewards have given way. Small local groups of workers up and down the country are moving to accept heavy wage-cuts without a fight. It is difficult to predict the industrial future.

But the increasing solidarity of the working class movement is well illustrated by the Save the Miners' Children Fund, organised by the "Daily Herald." Contributions, not only from the big Unions but from "the Unemployed in Plymouth", "Out-of-Work-Ten-Weeks" and so on, mean something. The Fund has now reached over £63,000, of which not more than 1 per cent is "middle-class" money. And in addition much has been contributed to the Miners' Federation direct, and a good deal is being done in the way of contribution to local distress funds. It is pennies from the poor to the poor which illustrates the sentiments of the working classes to-day.

SWARAJ FUND.

ITS FIVE FOLD PURPOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 11.

In the Frere Hall on Saturday a very representative gathering of the Parsi community listened to an address from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who had come to attend the Khilafat Conference. Mrs. Naidu explained the fivefold purpose for which the Swaraj Fund would be utilized, those being (1) imparting of national education which would help to grow national spirit which the institutions working under government auspices did not, (2) stopping of liquor traffic which spelt so much misery among the masses and demoralized the people generally, (3) elevating of the Depressed classes, (4) relieving of famine striken people who suffered from year to year and needed assistance in addition to what was being rendered by the Government, and (5) popularising the charkha and the adopting of Swadeshi to stop the annual outflow of wealth. She said the work before them demanded truth, courage, and faith. The Parsi community had always been in the foretront in any kind of national work and this was one of them. Dadabhoy Naoroji led the way to Swaraj. She hoped that the community would follow in his footsteps and pay back to the Indian nations for the hospitality it extended to the Parsis when they landed on Indian soil.

PARSIS FOR COOPERATION.

Dr. Dhalla, the chairman, said that the Parsis were with the rest of India in the uplifting movement and would whole-heartedly cooperate in elevating the depressed classes and ameliorating the condition of the masses generally and popularising the use of Swadeshi cloth, but they would rather follow the instance of their great Jamsetjee Tata who stated that cotton mills had pioneered the industrial movement. They would not like to adopt a policy of Non-Cooperation, but rather work fo cooperation between the people and the Government for the general improvement of the condition of the country.

A Madras message of July 11 says the first meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Trichinopoly on the 17th instant for the purpose of electing office-bearers of the Executive Council and election of members of the All-India Congress Committee. (A. P.).

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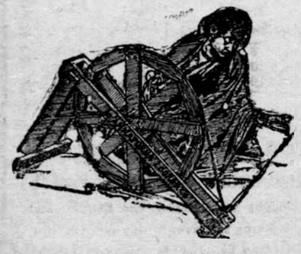

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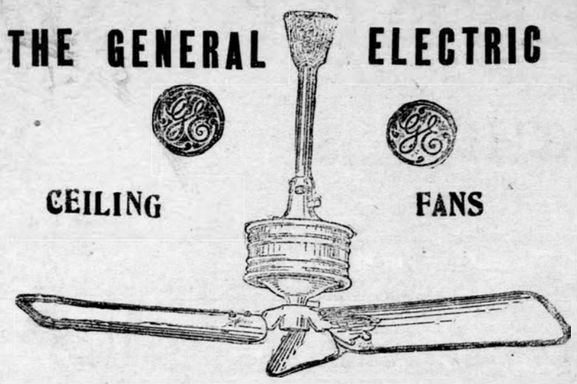

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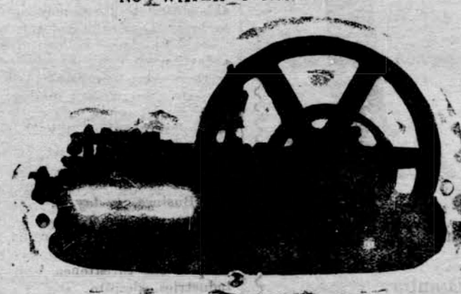

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[PRATAP DEFAMATION CASE.]

PANDIT M. NEHRU'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was examined today as a witness for defence in the "Pratap" defamation case.

Examined by Hamian Roy of Allahabad, who appeared for the defence with D. Jaikarnath Misra of Lucknow, Mr. Nehru spoke of his visit to Rae Bareli. On receipt of the information of the firing at Munshiganj he arrived at Rae Bareli at 11 p.m., and made inquiries of Jawarilal Nehru and Kismat Rai and some volunteers present in Kismat Rai's house. He also visited the wounded in the hospital the next day. From a general statement made by the people he was given to understand that Sardar Birpalsingh had fired. Witness then spoke of his visit to the hospital where the wounded, when questioned by him, had stated that Sardar Birpalsingh had hit them. He had asked Pandit Gauri Shankar to note down what the wounded people stated.

In cross-examination by Hamid Ali, Mr. Nehru stated that before going to Rae Bareli ryots had complained to him of oppression by Talukdars. He also stated that his idea in going to the hospital was to see the condition of the wounded and to help them and also to enquire into the affairs. When the wounded commenced to make statements to him he asked Pandit Gauri Shankar to take down those statements. There was no mention of that before. Gauri Shankar had a note-book, or loose sheet of papers, or a block, he could not say which. Witness did not read Gauri Shankar's notes after they had been written. It might be that he had finished his enquiries of the wounded when he asked Gauri Shankar to take down the statements.

Witness was questioned with regard to details about his enquiries regarding the firing, his talks with Raja Rampal Singh and of the conversations between the Deputy Commissioner and Kismet Roy which were reported to him by Kismet Roy. Replying to a question he said that those who cooperated with the Government did not know the good of the country.

Evidence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be taken on the 20th instant as the Panditji is detained in Simla and as he could not be present in the Court tomorrow as was fixed originally.

About 800 workmen turned up for work at the Buckingham Mills today and about six hundred men were at work in the Carnatic Mills. Of the latter, it is stated, that a good number were Hindus and Mahomedans. All approaches to the mills were guarded by the police. The remainder of the men are still holding out. (A. P.)

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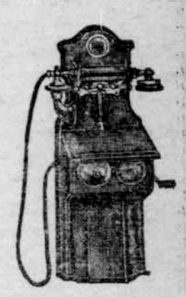

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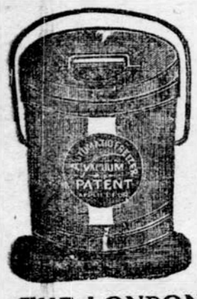

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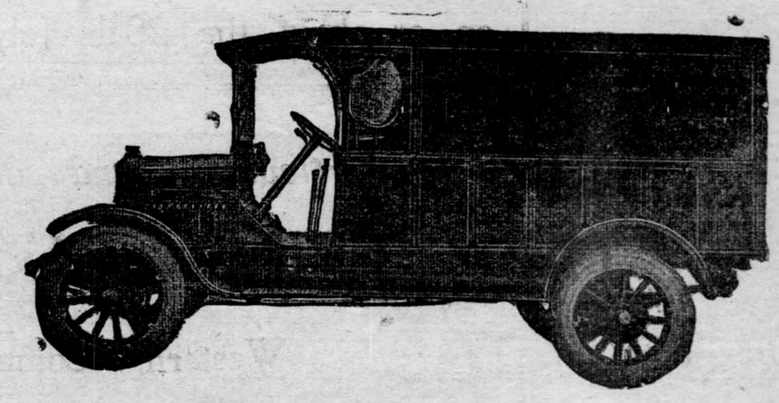

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